

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1895.

Vol. XVI, No. 17.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO MEDICAL COLLEGE, OF THE
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, ONTARIO.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: Dr. Boulter's
former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, ETC. Office, over Dr. Parker's
Drug Store, Stirling, Ontario.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSION-
ER, ETC.
Office over Boldrick's store, Stirling.

STEWART MASSON,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
Conveyancer, Etc. Office, South side
St., over Wallbridge & Clarke's, Belleville,
Ont. Money to loan at lowest rates.

C. D. MACAULAY,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., OFFICE,
Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont.
Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

W. P. MCMAHON,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
Public, Conveyancer, Etc., Belleville, Ont.
Private Money to Loan at Lowest
Rates.

FLINT & McCAMON,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES,
Public, Etc. Solicitors for the Canadian
Bank of Commerce.

Money to Loan at Lowest Rates and
no Commission Charged.
Offices—City Hall, Belleville.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. W. J. McCAMON.

JOHN S. BLACK,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR
Selling AGRICULTURAL, Office, at residence,
Front Street, Stirling.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
every Wednesday Evening.
At 8 o'clock.
G. L. SCOTT, E. S.

STIRLING
ENGAGEMENT NO. 80.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in Oddfellows' Hall
the 1st and 3rd Monday even-
ings of every month.
W. T. SISK. ALFRED MCCUTCHEON, Sec.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.
TUNED. GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, will visit Stirling,
professionally, the first and third Fridays of
each month.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to the
dentist, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.



Dr. Wm. S. Cook, V.D., V.S.,
Stirling, Ontario.

GRADUATE IN HIGHEST HONORS at
the Toronto Veterinary College. Graduate
in highest honors at the Toronto Dental
School. Registered member of the Veteri-
nary Medical Society. Treats all diseases of
the domesticated animals in the latest scien-
tific and modern principles.
Dentistry, Ophthalmology, and Surgical Opera-
tions, a specialty.
All calls day or night. Telegraph or Tele-
phone, promptly attended to.
Office opposite J. L. Scott's grocery. Con-
sultation free. Charges low.

SALE AND LIVERY STABLES.

DON'T FORGET
—OUR—
CASH SALE!

Commencing on Monday, the 8th of
Oct., for Three Months, we will sell
for cash at a reduction on Dry Goods,
except Grey and Bleached Cottons, of
10 per cent. to 20 per cent off regular
prices. Boots, Shoes and Rubbers 10
per cent. Hats and Caps 20 per cent.
Patent Medicines 20 per cent. 5 gal-
lons coal oil for 70 cts. Baking pow-
der 15 cts per pound.

P. WELCH & CO.
Spring Brook, Oct. 3, 1894.

Executors' Sale Postponed.
THE SALE OF VILLAGE LOT 1, W. B. S.
OLD MARMON ROAD, STIRLING, ONT., OF THE
ESTATE OF MARGARET WESSE, de-
ceased, is postponed until 5 o'clock, p.m., at the Scott
House, Stirling.

J. MONTJO
WILLIAMS WILL BE
JANUARY 15th, 1895, for new and second
hand saws, 4 feet long 10 in. wide
and 12 in. wide, 10 in. wide, 12 in. wide,
14 in. wide, 16 in. wide, 18 in. wide,
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2204 in. wide, 2206 in. wide, 2208 in. wide,
2210 in. wide, 2212 in. wide, 2214 in. wide,
2216 in. wide, 2218 in. wide, 2220 in. wide,
2222 in. wide, 2224 in. wide, 2226 in. wide,
2228 in. wide, 2230 in. wide, 2232 in. wide,
2234 in. wide, 2236 in. wide, 2238 in. wide,
2240 in. wide, 2242 in. wide, 2244 in. wide,
2246 in. wide, 2248 in. wide, 2250 in. wide,
2252 in. wide, 2254 in. wide, 2256 in. wide,
2258 in. wide, 2260 in. wide, 2262 in. wide,
2264 in. wide, 2266 in. wide, 2268 in. wide,
2270 in. wide, 2272 in. wide, 2274 in. wide,
2276 in. wide, 2278 in. wide, 2280 in. wide,
2282 in. wide, 2284 in. wide, 2286 in. wide,
2288 in. wide, 2290 in. wide, 2292 in. wide,
2294 in. wide, 2296 in. wide, 2298 in. wide,
2300 in. wide, 2302 in. wide, 2304 in. wide,
2306 in. wide, 2308 in. wide, 2310 in. wide,
2312

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CAVADA.

The Manitoba Legislature will assemble the first week of February.

Mr. Alexander McKelken has been elected Mayor of Winnipeg over Mr. Thomas Gilroy.

MacWhorter is reported to be one of the best behaved convicts in Kingston penitentiary.

Mr. Miller, of Belleville, last week shipped eight tons of poultry to the English market.

Hon. D. McLean, formerly Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, is lying at the point of death, from erysipelas.

Mr. Wm. Bamford, of the firm of Bamford Bros., of Lislewood, was fatally injured on Thursday while working with a circular saw.

The Banque du Peuple has effected a loan on the London market for one million dollars, on behalf of the city of Montreal, at a rate of a half per cent.

Mr. F. Beverly Robertson, son of Vice-Chancellor Robertson, formerly of Hamilton, died at Waterville on Wednesday evening.

He was forty-three years of age.

The railway suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, which is one of the oldest suspension bridges in the country, will soon be taken down, and will be replaced by a cantilever bridge.

At a meeting of subscribers to the Ottawa winter carnival fund held the other night, it was decided not to postpone the carnival until next year, but to go on with it on the date originally proposed.

Mr. Stanley E. Harrison, a graduate of the University of Toronto, has been appointed principal of the Methodist College, Blue Ridge, Georgia, and will assume the duties of the post next week.

Thomas McLaughlin and Attorney-General Sifton, of Manitoba, are in St. Paul, Minn. It is said in Winnipeg that their mission is in connection with a proposed loan of railway between that city and Duluth.

James S. Balch, secretary of the Montreal Hunt Club, formerly of the Street Club, and a well-known sportsman of Montreal, committed suicide on Friday afternoon by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

A young man in Winnipeg named Richardson shot a bullet through his cap on Friday and fell down on the sidewalk.

He was astonished to find himself alive, as he had notified his friends that he was going to shoot himself. His aim was bad.

It is reported that the Halifax street railway is in a bad plight. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of its bonds have been repudiated, and the City Council threatens to ask the Legislature to cancel the charter because of the inefficiency of the railway service.

The Water Commissioners of London, Ont., will ask the Ontario Government to decide at once whether the issue of London Works debentures without a vote of the people, is to be allowed or not. Mayor Eaves alleges that the question has been made a political issue.

At a meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association, London, Ont., on Wednesday night, a resolution was carried asking for an investigation in connection with the recent water works extensions, and the City Council was requested to appoint a special committee for that purpose.

In consequence of the correspondence brought out at the Toronto boodle investigation, which appeared in a letter from A. W. Austin stating that he could have controlled the Winnipeg City Council if he had chosen to do so, the Winnipeg aldermen have decided during the winter that they will insist on having an investigation in order to clear their skirts.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

England has determined to shift the Atlantic steamer line from Boston to Glasgow, west around the other day in the River Clyde.

The friends in London of Lord Randolph Churchill have received great news regarding the condition of his health.

The London Chronicle says that the long pending dispute in the tin plate trade in South Wales has been settled, the masters agreeing upon a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

It is stated that arrangements have been concluded between the Redemptorists and the British Government for the release of certain of the prisoners confined for participation in dynamite outrages.

Mrs. William Waldorf Astor died on Saturday at Cliveden on the Thames, from the result of a fall from the Duke of Westminster. Mrs. Astor, before her marriage, was Miss Mary Paul, a Philadelphia belle.

Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain, has been made an honorary fellow of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society in connection with the paper he recently read before the society on the Economic Progress of Canada.

The long-announced investigation into the accounts of the Grand Trunk railway is proceeding in London, the Security Holders' Association having agreed to the limitation of the Board of Directors and the names of traders having outstanding accounts should not be published.

At a meeting of the Imperial Institute in London a society was formed, with Lord High Chancellor Herschell president, to train and classify a knowledge of the course of legislation in certain countries, especially in the British Empire and in the United States.

The steamer Munster, conveying the mails and a full complement of passengers from Holyhead to Liverpool, was involved in collision in the channel an early hour on Friday morning with an unknown steamer. The latter was wrecked, heavily crippled, and drifted about in a helpless condition until daylight.

UNITED STATES.

Eugene Kelly, the well-known New York banker, is dead.

Deba will appeal Judge Wood's decision committing him to prison.

There is a bread and coal war at Port Huron, and the poor people are getting the benefit.

The first steps have been taken in the District Supreme Court in Washington to test the constitutionality of the Income Tax Act.

The U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided to report favorably the Japanese treaty.

There are now ten ships overdue on the Pacific coast, and three hundred lives depend upon their safe arrival.

John McBride, of Columbus, Ohio, has been elected president of the Federation of Labor by the Denver convention.

Dr. A.B. Smith, proprietor of the Hygienic Institute, died at Burdette, N. Y., yesterday, in his 70th year, after a brief illness.

Three British cannon, captured at Fort Erie during the war of 1812, have been mounted as ornaments to Lafayette square in New York.

At Jamestown, N. Y., the eye of a murdered woman has been photographed, and the impression of a man's figure was found in the retina.

The report of the New York State Board of Health announces that tuberculous cattle have been extensively distributed through the dairies of the state.

The clergymen of San Francisco are arranging for the organization of a movement similar to the exodus plan for the improvement of municipal morals.

Mr. William H. Powers, manager of the Star-theatre in Buffalo, dropped dead from apoplexy. He was born in Montreal 40 years ago.

Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, N. Y., has issued an ecclesiastical interdiction against secret societies, including the Oddfellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Elks.

A speed trial of Bescher's single-rail electric railway at Watervort, N. Y., has been made with a car containing twenty-five passengers in a time of twenty-five minutes an hour was attained.

Job Batty's sons of Philadelphia, owners of one of the oldest established carpet yarn mills in the country, are financially embarrassed, with liabilities aggregating \$200,000.

A dispatch from London, Va., gives an account of the disappearance of a man named Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, who was flying a machine. The professor did not succeed in flying, but will try again.

In the Buffalo Police Court the other day the judge ordered Charles Hutchinson, who was declared insane, to proceed at once to Toronto, and there to stand trial, on the charge that he had committed suicide.

The Rev. Father Conway, formerly a priest of a church in Dickson City, Pa., is now a member of the Chancery Office of the Court of Common Pleas in London, where he is engaged in the study of the law.

Referring to the career of Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, and noting the fact that he rose from the printer's case to the Premiership, the Buffalo News says that in Canada as well as in the United States, a man has a chance of carrying for himself an honorable career.

Mr. John Burns made one of his characteristic speeches before the American Federation of Labor, which was held in New York City, Sunday, January 15th.

Commercial reports from the United States show little or no change of any consequence. The weather is reported to be bright, with a few clouds, and some light rain.

The weather has checked considerably the demand for coal, winter clothes, boots, and shoes. On the other hand, the bright weather has multiplied the demand for hats, coats, and suits.

Some lines of holiday goods. Prices of agricultural produce show no important change. The price of wheat is stable, and the supply is increasing. Corn and cotton are again lower, and receipts of cotton are large.

Cotton goods are much lower, and the supply is increasing. Cotton and cotton goods are much lower, and the supply is increasing.

Manufacturers are stated to express confidence in an early advance of industry and commerce. The business outlook is considered the business outlook is good.

GENERAL.

Admiral Da Gama predicts another revolution shortly in Brazil.

The diamond stores of Amsterdam have again gone on strike.

The French Senate has adopted the Franco-Canadian Commercial Convention.

The Hungarian Ministers have tendered their resignations to Emperor Franz Josef.

The Council of the empire has decided an increase in the cotton import duty.

C. Zestans Czynski, a teacher of languages in Munich, sent forth a type-setting machine, which he claimed to be the first of its kind.

It is said the German Emperor has requested the Czar not to remove Count von Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador to Germany.

In honour of the Czar's name day, Gen. Gourko, who recently resigned the post of Governor of Warsaw, will be made a field marshal.

It is stated that the Czar will cause the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar in Russia, and that he will abolish the secret police.

A correspondent of The Times states that the affairs of the British East India Company appear to be nearing a settlement.

Lord Randolph Churchill has arrived at Marsella from Egypt, and his physical condition is alarming. It is doubtful if he will be able to reach London.

Three newspapers were confiscated in Rome on Friday for publishing the proceedings of a meeting of the League of Nations.

The Portuguese Government has decided to construct a navy, and with this object in view the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds yearly will be provided for twenty years.

The French Chamber of Deputies on Saturday voted eight thousand francs for the purpose of promoting investigations into the manufacture of anti-toxins, the new diphtheria cure.

The liabilities of the Commercial Bank of New York are \$1,980,000. The shareholders have instructed the trustees largely to avoid winding up the bank's affairs.

A violent earthquake shook, Tuesday night, was experienced on Wednesday afternoon at Oraviza, South Hungary. Much damage was done to buildings, but no lives were lost.

The proroguing of the Italian Parliament has created a bad impression, and it is interpreted as indicating that Premier Crispien intends to remain in power in spite of the opposition.

At Sydney, N.S.W., on Thursday, was concluded the greatest game of cricket on record. Stoddard's All England team made 722 runs in their two innings, while All Australia made 752 runs.

A principal feature of the Paris Exhibition of 1900 will be the largest telescope in the world. The instrument is to be two hundred feet long, and to have an objective of four feet diameter.

Count Althaus, the notorious German anti-Semite, has been sentenced to prison, where he has been serving a term of three months' imprisonment for insulting Prussian officials in a speech.

It is reported that the Sultan has invited the signatory powers to the Berlin treaty to send delegates to Kurdistana for a period of five years to superintend the introduction of reforms there.

The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from Armenia telling of fresh horrors there. The Armenians are being killed in great numbers, and their villages pillaged and their priests massacred.

Le Journal, of Paris, publishes an alleged agreement between England and Italy, by which Italy is to occupy Khartoum and take possession of Morocco, with the understanding that Tangier will remain a British possession. The story is regarded as a hoax.

Captain Albert Dreyfus, of the Fourth Regiment of French Artillery, who has been for some time on trial before a court-martial in Paris, charged with disclosing War Office secrets to foreigners, has been sentenced to be deported for life and to be interned in a fortress.

PENITENTIARY ONCE MORE

BRITISH CABINET MINISTERS GUARDED AT EVERY STEP.

All the Old-Time Precautions Against Invasions Renewed in Ireland—The Patriotic Club Falls and a Famine is Imminent—Famine Activity Heightened by the Liberal Press.

A dispatch from London says:—Mr. Morley is reported to have asked the Cabinet to give official assent, and without waiting for the assembling of Parliament, to some decisive measures to alleviate the sufferings of the people in certain sections of Ireland through the impending famine.

In consequence of the total loss of at least one-half of the potato crop in Galway, Connemara, Mayo, Clare and Sligo, the distress among the peasantry is already urgent.

The poor law relief, according to The Freeman's Journal, is totally inadequate to meet the needs of the country.

The people are starving, and the Government must intervene by giving them food or advancing them loan up to a future crops.

PEASANTS' ACTIVE.

The newly born distrust among the Irish in regard to the Ministry's Home Rule policy, together with the unexpected check upon the internal prosperity of Ireland, has resulted in a general feeling of uneasiness. The people are starving, and the Government must intervene by giving them food or advancing them loan up to a future crops.

The Liberal press seek to belittle the matter, some of the papers totally denying the existence of the famine, and others claiming that the new movement is confined to a small group of extremists in Paris and New York.

The known facts, however, prove the contrary, and indeed have been confirmed by Dublin Castle within the last few weeks. The famine is a reality, and the Government must intervene by giving them food or advancing them loan up to a future crops.

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THE RUSSIAN WAR IS OVER.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN SETTLED.

Despatches Received in London From Tokyo Which Are Said to Indicate Clearly That the War in the East Has Practically Terminated.

A despatch from London says:—Important despatches have been received here from Tokyo indicating clearly that the war between China and Japan has practically ended.

Whatever instructions have been conveyed to the commanders of the respective military and naval forces from the governing powers of the two empires is not to be taken as advice, but assurances are given in quarters known to be thoroughly cognizant of diplomatic affairs that the Emperor of China has been prevailed upon to hasten negotiations to Japan, and that these envoys have such powers of concession as will, without doubt, enable them to bring about a complete and thorough end of hostilities.

The details of their authority are not given, but the presumption in diplomatic quarters is that the Japanese Government have met with the acquiescence of the reigning powers of China.

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A TALE FROM WINNIPEG.

How Two Prominent Citizens of the Prairie Capital Regained Health.

One Suffered from the Effects of Malaria and Indigestion, the Other from Nervous Prostration—Their Story as Told a Tribune Reporter.

From the Winnipeg Tribune.

The modern world is decidedly skeptical, and in the case of cures by advertised medicines, it is sometimes remarked that the cure is in the bottle.

Recently, however, the Tribune was told that a Winnipeg gentleman had passed through an experience which would convince any of those published, and inquiry into the matter revealed the fact that several prominent citizens of Winnipeg had been greatly benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

One of these citizens is Mr. W. A. Charlesworth, the well known contractor, who during his residence in Winnipeg has added to the beauty and wealth of the Prairie Capital by erecting some of its finest and most substantial buildings.

Naturally what Mr. Charlesworth would say as to the merits of a medicine preparation would be read with interest by the many citizens who have met him in business and socially, and a Tribune reporter was detailed to get from him some particulars in the matter.

Mr. Charlesworth was seen at his beautiful and cozy home on William street, a few minutes ago, while he was sitting at his typewriter, yet for the benefit of those suffering as he once he consented to give a simple statement of his case.

About thirteen years ago, while living in the southern part of Illinois, near Cairo, he was several times attacked by malaria fever and ague, which led him to believe that he was deranged his system that for about ten years after he was a sufferer from chronic indigestion.

He came north after reading in the papers of the benefits derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he tried to shake off the effects of the malaria, but without much success.

He has not had, since he began the use of the pills, a single attack of ague, but every season he has had incipient attacks, which were only ward off by the prompt use of a medicine.

He was also severely prostrated by indigestion. Determining to make a decided effort to get rid of his complaint, he purchased a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the advertisement of which he had read in the newspapers.

Mr. Charlesworth began to use the pills in October, and for the first month scarcely felt any improvement. However, from that time on improvement was rapid and the effect marvellous.

The cold of the winter of 1891-2 was well remembered, and was so great as to be the toning up of the system and the enrichment of the blood, and he has since that time been free from all attacks of malaria fever.

He has not had another attack of malaria fever, and he has been able to do his work as usual. He has not had another attack of malaria fever, and he has been able to do his work as usual.

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Scrofula in the Neck

The following is from Mrs. J. W. Tibbels, wife of the Mayor of St. Joseph, Mo.

"My little boy Willie, now six years old, two years ago had a lump under one ear which a doctor said was Scrofula. As it continued to grow he finally lost it and it discharged for some time. We then began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it was removed very rapidly until the sore healed up. It broke out again, followed by Scrofula. We again gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla with most excellent results and he has had no further trouble. His cure is due to Hood's Sarsaparilla."

PRACTICAL FARMING.

A Barn for All Kinds of Live Stock.

Some farmers would be glad to build contemplated barns so that all kinds of stock kept on a place devoted to general farming may be gathered under one roof. This plan has its advantages and its disadvantages—more of the former than of the latter.



FIG. 1. PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF BARN.

later perhaps, if one places its proper value upon ease in doing one's work. The illustrations given herewith may afford suggestions for those desiring to build a general purpose barn. The barn is of the ordinary shape, with a wing on either end, as seen in Fig. 1, the main or feeding bay being across the middle of the barn proper.

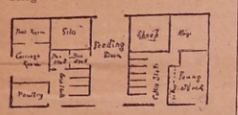


FIG. 2. FLOOR PLAN.

The floor plan (Fig. 2) leaves little to add by way of explanation, except that provisions may be made for feeding the young stock from the second floor through chutes at the end of the barn proper. It is intended for the young stock to run loose in the pen provided—which should have a cement floor—and that the mature stock, cattle and horses, should be housed in stalls. Into this pen, spread and covered with straw, it will thus be firmly packed and kept in the best condition. A horse or cow could be built where it could have a dry cellar, the manure could be dropped into the cellar, where also could be a second room, while the stallion could extend down through the cellar, the room being, of course, partitioned off from the space devoted to the manure.

Good Feeders.

When the profits of feeding at best are small, every advantage must be taken if one can be obtained or increased. One item with all classes of stock, and especially those being fed for market, is to secure good feeding animals.

Every farmer who has given his cattle that attention necessary to secure the best gain at the lowest cost understands that there is a very considerable difference in the feeding quality of different cattle, not only of different breeds, but of the same breeds. In feeding for profit their capacity for taking on flesh must always be considered, and in connection with this, the amount of food required. In growing and fattening cattle for market, the profit depends upon their value when ready to sell, the cost of production, and the time required to produce. The calf must be well fed from the start, so as to maintain a steady growth. A quick growth and an early maturity being essential, the animal must have these qualities in a measure that will prove a loss. To a considerable extent with cattle, quality, in connection with good size, largely determines the profit, and any animal that will grow rapidly and cannot be depended upon to grow reasonably rapidly and to fatten readily should be disposed of as soon as possible. One of the principal advantages in the selection of cattle is their ability to make a quicker and better growth for the amount of food required.

It seems rather poor economy to feed out the product of the farm long, lean, thin, ribbed cattle that make a slow growth and are hard to fatten, and when they are ready to market must be sold at a low price, when the same feed, care, and shelter given to a better animal will secure a better and more rapid gain and a quality of product that will sell at a better price when put upon the market.

The difference in time required for growth and to fatten with the best quality of product and the better price makes it worth while to look after good feeding animals. In many cases the difference in the price that can be realized often determines the question of profit or loss in the feeding, and profit is the principal consideration in feeding cattle, as with other stock.

Barn-Yard Manures.

It is not recently that our farmers are beginning to see the great necessity of saving and applying manures. They are beginning to see that they are continually taking from their farms year by year plant food and not returning any. Now, however, they are beginning to realize that good crops can not be grown unless an abundant supply of proper food is furnished. So progressive farmers are searching for the most approved methods of securing and applying barn manures.

We find there are three points which must be considered in the handling of manures—the making, saving, and applying. We find from the various reports of chemists and experimenters that there are three ingredients which are necessary for plant growth. These are nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. We find also that our barn manures contain all of these elements. Now, the question comes up, how can we produce a stable manure that shall contain in it a large amount of these plant foods? We know that those substances which enrich our feed are the ones that give value to the manure. So if we feed those things which are rich in the necessary plant foods, then the manure will be correspondingly rich. Manure from fattened stock is always richer than from other, because, as a rule, they are fed those things which are rich in the elements named above.

The saving of the manure is but little studied by our farmers. Many of our farmers throw the manure out of their stables, or the open barn doors, or under the barn eaves, where the snow and rains can best upon it and wash out the valuable portions of it. The valuable parts of the manure are the nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, which are three-fourths of the value of manures is the liquid.

The manure pile is often times piled on a side hill, and as the rains and snow wash upon them the liquid portions run out and escape to the culverts and are lost.

lost. Some go so far as to bore holes back of their stock, so as to give the liquid portions of the manure a chance to escape, not knowing that the most valuable portions of the manure are being wasted. There is no fixed method of saving manure that will apply to all farms. One method may be suitable for one situation, another for some other locality. Use any method by which you can save, and the portions of the manure are being saved. Probably the simplest and cheapest way is to use absorbents, using anything in the stable which will absorb the liquid and hold it.

From experiments we find that it requires twenty-four pounds of dry matter per day as feed for a 1,000 pound animal, and that it requires one-fourth of the amount of dry matter fed, as bedding, to absorb the liquid portions of the manure. Or, six pounds of dry matter per day as bedding for a 1,000-pound animal. Short bedding is probably best, as it absorbs the moisture better.

In order to understand just where and how to place the manure that the farm crops may derive the quickest and the best results, we must understand something of the nature and growth of our crops. As a rule, those roots which extend deep into the soil are the most moisture-sucking ones, while those which are found near the surface are the food-supplying ones. By this we may readily see that in order for the plants to receive the benefits of the manure we must place it within the reach of the food-supplying roots. If we place the manure near the surface it is then within the reach of the young plant when it starts growth; where, if we plowed it in deep, before the young plant has time to send its roots down, the manure would be washed deeper in the soil and lost to the young plants.—J. L. Herbet.

MODERN CANAL PROJECTS.

An Object Lesson for Enthusiastic Canal Builders in the Financial Affairs of the Manchester Ship Canal.

There is unusual activity among canal promoters at present both in Canada and in the United States, and the magnitude of the projects is not contracted by considerations of distance, toll or cost. Ship canals from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, from Lake Michigan to the Erie, from Lake Superior to the Mississippi, from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario, and the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canal so as to admit sea-going ships, and an alternative route by way of Lake Champlain to the Hudson river, find their advocates, and some of them are under serious discussion, with a probability that they will be undertaken.

In support of these proposals, and especially of the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canal,

ATTRACTIVE PICTURES.

of the general prosperity that will follow are drawn in profusion. Indeed cities will be made new, and all trade in transit is represented as crowding the great lakes on its way to the sea. The high lights and harmonious coloring in these pictures are most agreeable to the eye, but the sense is not satisfied with them, being chary of accepting as true presentations, however pretty, of what is the object which the experience demonstrates their truth. The city of Manchester in England aspired to be an ocean port. This could only be done by the construction of a canal, of enormous outlay, of a canal. Glowing predictions of the increased prosperity which would seek the canal to empty its contents into the sea, and the city was won. It was opened to traffic with much ceremony and laudatory orations in which royalty joined, but somehow the predictions regarding it have not been realized.

IT HAS NOT ATTRACTED BUSINESS, because business has beaten tracks throughout the world from which it is difficult to divert. Even the little trade which it attracted it was not able to hold, and for the first year of its existence its receipts fall far short of meeting the interest on the first debentures. The city has been involved to the amount of \$25,000,000 and \$5,000,000 more is needed, and the prospect of recovering any of this is hopeless. It must be said that the project was promoted when first presented, as most projects on paper are, but experience shows that all such projects are doomed to failure. It is not necessary for Manchester to undertake such an enormous outlay, but the chance of attracting trade which found ample accommodation in actual sea ports more convenient and accessible.

There is object lesson in this to those among us who think that the Dominion Government should expend \$100,000,000 or so in deepening the St. Lawrence canal so that the lake cities could become sea ports. The prospects of unexampled prosperity which they present as a result of the completed work are very pleasing, but it is doubtful that they would be realized.

And He Got Two Fair Fares.

Lady (to cabman)—"We can't ride, Crowded into a cab!" We sure to crush our selves!"

She was a guileless, innocent thing, and as she said a sign which read "Cleaned and Repaired," she thought of something all of a sudden and went into the shop.

"I'll have you clean and repair gloves here, don't you?" she said to the clerk.

"Yes, miss," he replied.

"Well, I have one at home that I'll send down to you. It doesn't need cleaning very much, but I want it repaired. I've lost the mate to it."

She then retired and the clerk is waiting and wondering how he will get square with that sign.

THE FOOD OF GENIUS.

Things Said and Done All for Their Own Sake.

John the Baptist ate locusts and wild honey.

Queenie Matysa was extremely fond of any kind of nuts.

Half said there was nothing better than fish and potato salad.

List was as simple in his eating as he was abstemious in his music.

Schubert loved corned beef and cabbage.

Henry VIII. could always eat and drink staid on a haunch of venison.

Rembrandt ate herrings and rye bread.

This was his ordinary diet.

Peter the Great filled himself with baked goods, stuffed with apples.

Hogarth liked good English beef and mutton.

His common drink was beer.

More hotel orders. He said that a man would eat nothing but cold food.

Allan Ramsay's favorite dish was oatmeal porridge, and his drink was water.

Sir Walter Raleigh was no great eater; he ate nothing but cold food.

Felding said that tart was made with currant jelly always reminded him of heaven.

Hume said that sowans was the best dish that Scotland could give to the world.

Beethoven enjoyed the best of breakfast, but a bit of bread and a cup of coffee.

Gluck was a hearty eater, preferring the pastry to any other part of the dinner.

Massinger enjoyed real chops, breaded with plenty of butter and a glass of ale.

Domus, the poet, said there was nothing more delicious than a haunch of venison.

James Thompson once said he would walk half across England for a pheasant dinner.

Hayden the Great, when on a campaign, ate the ration of a common soldier.

Aladdin ate bread and cheese and coffee for breakfast and the same with beer for supper.

Defoe thought mackerel the best sort of fish and mutton the most eatable variety of flesh.

Wells liked eel pie better than any other kind of food. "You can get so much for your money."

Macaulay said that no man need ask for better food than plain roast beef and baked potatoes.

Nero was passionately fond of a coarse, greasy pie made of pork and various kinds of offal.

Wagner was an epicure. He was fond of any sort of food provided it was highly seasoned.

Kaulbach enjoyed krait and pork. He once said that "cabbage and German go together."

Pliny IX, during most of his pontificate, ate only an egg and a bit of bread for breakfast.

Swift said "No bread is so bitter as that of a dependent." He spoke from personal experience.

Meysner said that no man could work well who did not love food. He was a hearty eater.

Rare Ben Jonson asked no better treat than pork pie, with an abundance of Canary.

Locke said that the proper breakfast for a studious man was a bit of fish and a piece of bread.

Michael Angelo, during the greater part of his life, lived on the plain food of an Italian peasant.

Benadotte, Napoleon's Marshal, who afterwards became King of Sweden, liked apples and onions.

Cowley liked fried eels. He said that when properly cooked they were a dish to set before a king.

Walter Scott liked venison better than any other meat, and potatoes better than any other vegetable.

Storace, when preparing for a great oratorical effort, lived for several days on dried figs and wine.

Leigh Hunt was so dyspeptic at times that he said he wished Providence had fitted him out with a cast-iron stomach.

Addison ate as little as he talked. He said that good fellowship was to be found only in eating but not in drinking.

Hadit ruined his digestion with tea and crackers. He once said the sight of a dinner table gave him a dyspeptic pain.

Wells, while young, was simple in his tastes, and lived plainly. In more advanced years he became a great eater.

Berlioz was dyspeptic, but could not control his appetite, and often ate too much of food that did not agree with him.

Muscular Benefit from Sugar.

The experiments made by Dr. Vaughan, and communicated by him to the Royal Society of England, conclusively show that a liberal consumption of sugar insures the ability to do more work with less fatigue.

The first step was to ascertain the value of sugar when taken alone in the production of muscular work. During a twenty-four hours' fast on one day water alone was drunk; another, 200 grams of sugar was taken in an equal quantity of water; it was found that the sugar not only prolonged the endurance, but increased the amount of work done. In the next place, the effect of sugar added to meals was investigated, and the muscle energy producing effect of sugar was found to be so great that 200 grams added to a small meal increased the total amount of work done from 6 to 39 per cent. A sugar—250 grams—was now added to a large mixed meal, and it was found not only to increase the amount of work done from 8 to 16 per cent, but increased the resistance against fatigue.

At the Sign of the Hand.

She was a guileless, innocent thing, and as she said a sign which read "Cleaned and Repaired," she thought of something all of a sudden and went into the shop.

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She then retired and the clerk is waiting and wondering how he will get square with that sign.

ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest.

Chronicles of Recent Events.

France has 1,450 Sunday schools, with 3,900 teachers and 60,000 scholars.

About 100,000 people are now in the land in Switzerland are their own landlords.

Compressed air as a motive force has been adopted on three lines of tramways in Paris.

One hundred missionaries were sent to China by the Swedish Lutheran church in 1893.

King Oscar of Sweden has composed a new symphony, and will oversee its performance.

The Greek Church employs two rings in the marriage ceremony—one gold the other silver.

A Norwegian law prohibits a person from spending more than five cents at one visit to public entertainments.

Miss A. M. Fieldie states in her recent book on China that not more than one Chinaman in a thousand can read.

The American Baptist missionaries in Argentina, which the church of the plains states itself, has been pulled off his hat and untied the red bandanna handkerchief from his throat, he looked disdainfully around him.

The nimble waiter brushed an imaginary bread crumb from the cloth, whisked a bill of fare from the waiter's apron, and then, before the waiter had time to get the waiter's attention, he said:

"Take it away," he snarled. "I can't eat that. I want to read on toast."

"Rattlesnakes on toast?" yelled the waiter.

"Rattlesnakes on toast!" responded the waiter.

There was a slight flutter among the guests at the strange order, and the waiter was scanned by many curious eyes. He assumed a nonchalant air, and picked his teeth with the prong of his fork.

A cook dilly-dallyed the waiter from a pickered, and then, before the waiter had time to get the waiter's attention, he said:

"Will you have your waiter well done or rare?"

"Rare, with lots of milk and gravy on it."

"Gimme that snake-rare milk gravy on the side," he yelled to the cook.

The waiter-wrestler began to grow nervous, and he became more and more so, until he was left his eyes, and a soft, subdued, melancholy shade had taken its place. He hidged in his chair, and seemed to be nervously himself for an effort.

"Here you are, sir," said the culinary Ganyemed, placing a dish in which was something nicely cooked, which looked like a fried specimen of the genus crocodile.

"Have a little Worcester sauce." Give a very fine flavor. Some folks like mushrooms with their snails.

A little cold dressing does not do you bad. There's vinegar and olive oil in the cellar. Will you have tea or coffee?"

Very fine snake. Caught yesterday. Fat and tender.

When the waiter was delivering him of the eulogy of the meal the stevedore pushed his chair back.

"May I be permitted to drink around the gills?"

"I don't think I'll eat anything. I ain't hungry," he said, as he rose unsteadily to his feet and reached for a bottle of beer.

"No," he replied, as the waiter placed a tray of beer on the table.

He cast another glance at the dish he had ordered and made break for the door. He "forgot to pay at the counter."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Gladstone is now able to read quite comfortably with the eyes that was operated upon, but the other eye is almost totally obscured by cataracts, and will have to be surgically treated in the course of a month or two.

Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, in her travels around the world, found in China a Heavenly Foot Society, the members of which are young men pledged not to marry women whose feet are smaller than nature's.

Kosuth's eldest son has put on his father's mantle and returned to Hungary to take up the dead patriot's work on new lines. He says death has exalted the differences between his father and the Emperor of Austria, and that the next revolution will be peaceful.

Queen Victoria has written several books and you cannot flatter her more adroitly than by effecting to treat her as a member of the republic of letters.

Lord Beaconsfield's most daring and successful compromise to his sovereignty was by beginning a sentence with "Authors, madam, like your Majesty and myself!"

M. L. Trevel, the learned botanist and member of the French Academy of Sciences, was nearly burned to death in bed the other night. He was, as usual, reading when the curtains caught fire. In trying to pull them down, he was badly burned, and would probably have perished had not the concierge gone to his assistance.

Lori Russell, of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice of England, is a great worker, and his energy is not confined to his official duties. He is a great worker, and his energy is not confined to his official duties.

People in England are not so much interested in the question of the superabundant energy which has built it up. While he was yet Charles Russell, C. J., his wife was obliged to tell him that he was in London's Inn with a special eye to comfort and convenience, so that the long hours he spent there might at last be relieved by a more comfortable home.

The Duke of Devonshire, who is known as the Devonshire emerald, and was purchased by the present Duke's father from the Duke of Devonshire, is a stone which has become the rarest of gems, the Devonshire emerald, measuring two inches in diameter, and of the finest color, is of fabulous value.

In 1825 a prize of \$100,000 will be given to the writer whom the Russian National Academy will judge to have written the best biography of Alexander I. The prize is the outgrowth of a fund of 50,000 rubles given by a favorite minister of Alexander I.

In 1825 it was estimated that the interest for a century.

A new paving material is being tested in England. It is composed of coal fire, and is a very good material.

When formed into blocks under pressure and laid on a suitable base it is said to give results superior to wood or asphalt.

The High Hat.

O woman! what, where are we, who weakly sit behind you, and weep because you are so tall?

To hang about or fine you.

The Court of Enquiry held at Auckland, New Zealand, has found that the steamer "Glenora," which was wrecked on Great Barrier, and in October, with the loss of more than eighty lives, was lost through the fault of Captain McFarlane, who was among the drowned.

THE CRITICS JAILED.

WHAT FEELER-GERMAN GOT FOR LAUGHING AT THE Emperor's Speech.

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THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1895.

Vol. XVI, No. 18.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO MEDICAL COLLEGE, Licentiate of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Dr. Bonit's
former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER.
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, Etc. Office over Dr. Parker's
Drug Store, Stirling, Ontario.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSION-
ER, Etc. Office over Boldrick's store, Stirling.

STEWART MASSON.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
CONVEYANCER, Etc. Office, South side
St. over Wallbridge & Clarke's, Belleville,
Ont. Money to loan at lowest rates.

C. D. MACAULAY.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc. OFFICE,
Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont.
Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

W. P. MCMAHON.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
PUBLIC, Conveyancer, Etc., Belleville, Ont.
Private Money to Loan at Lowest
Rates.

FLINT & McCAMON.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES
Public, Etc. Solicitors for the Canadian
Bank of Commerce.

Money to Loan at Lowest Rates and
no Commission Charged.
Offices—City Hall, Belleville.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. W. J. McCAMON.

JOHN S. BLACK.
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR
Taking Affidavits. Office, at residence,
Front Street, Stirling.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
every Wednesday Evening
at 8 o'clock.
G. L. SCOTT, R. S.

STIRLING
ENGAGEMENT NO. 80.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in Oddfellows' Hall
the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each
month, every evening.

G. L. SCOTT, Sec. E. JACKMAN, Sec.
Chief Patriarch.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling
professionally, the first and third Fridays of
each month.

The Dental Engine, Vitrified Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for the perfect extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

Dr. Wm. S. Cook, V.D., V.S.,
Stirling, Ontario.

GRADUATE IN HIGHEST HONORS AT
the Toronto Veterinary College, Graduate
in highest honors at the Toronto Dental
School. Registered member of the Veteri-
nary Medical Societies. Treats all diseases
of the domesticated animals in the latest scien-
tific and modern manner.

Dentistry, Castration, and Surgical Opera-
tions.
All calls day or night, Telephone or Tele-
phone, promptly attended to.
Office opposite Dr. Scott's grocery. Con-
sultation free. Charges low.

SALE AND LIVELY STABLES.

DON'T FORGET
—OUR—
CASH SALE!

Commencing on Monday, the 8th of
Oct., for Three Months, we will sell
for cash at a reduction on Dry Goods,
except Grey and Bleached Cottons, of
10 per cent. to 20 per cent off regular
prices. Boots, Shoes and Rubbers 10
per cent. Hats and Caps 20 per cent.
Patent Medicines 20 per cent. 5 gal-
lons coal oil for 70 cts. Baking pow-
der 15 cts per pound.

P. WELCH & CO.
Spring Brook, Oct. 3, 1894.

Executors' Sale Postponed.

THE SALE OF VILLAGE LOT, in W. S.
Old Marmora Road, Stirling, by the Ex-
ecutors of the estate of Margaret Lee, is
cancelled, and postponed until Friday 15th, at 2
o'clock, p.m., at the Scott House.

J. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

WANTED.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO
January 14th, 1895, for 50 cords blue Maple
wood sawed 4 feet long, to be delivered at
Stirling School during coming winter.

A. CHASE,
Chairman Committee.

JOB PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS, AT
LOWEST RATES,
At News-Argus Office

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET A GOOD BARGAIN AT

WARD'S.

FUR COATS, FUR JACKETS, and everything in
the Fur Line going at a

CUT.

MENS' CLOTH AND WOOL CAPS,

That were 90c. now 75c. That were 75c. now 60c.
" 60c. now 50c. That were 60c. now 55c.

And a line of Scotch Caps at 25c.

Every article of UNDERWEAR and every TOP SHIRT
going at a reduction, at

FRED T. WARD'S,

The Same Address, MILL STREET.

BETTER THAN A BANK.

A Manager of a bank who had previously shown a handful of policies upon his
own life, was asked the following question: "Would you put your money in a
bank if you had your life to live over again?"
What did he "Not I," he replied, "I should invest it in Life Assurance
Banker's? Policies, on the Endowment Plan."
This coming as it does from the head of a Financial Institution, is worthy of
your thoughtful consideration, and should you decide that the Banker is right,
insure with

BURROWS, of BELLEVILLE,
General Agent Ontario Mutual Life Co.

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
JACOB C. WANNAMAKER, late of the Township
of Sidney, in the County of Hastings,
deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the
provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario,
Chap. 110, Sec. 36, to all creditors and other
persons having claims against the estate of
Jacob C. WANNAMAKER, late of the Township
of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, yeoman,
deceased, who died on or about the 22nd day of
October, A.D. 1891, intestate, to send by post,
prepaid, or otherwise, to John WANNAMAKER,
Glen Ross P.O., administrator of the
estate of the said Jacob C. WANNAMAKER or
to his solicitor, as hereunder, on or before
SATURDAY, the 12th day of JANUARY,
A.D. 1895, a statement in writing of their
claims and demands, and full particulars of
their claims and demands, and full particulars of
the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given, that after the
said date mentioned, the said administrator
will proceed to distribute the assets of the
said deceased among the persons entitled
thereto, having regard only to the claims of
those who have complied with the requirements
of the said Statute. All persons indebted to the
said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of
their indebtedness, on or before the 12th day
of January next, to the said administrator or
his said solicitor.

Dated the 12th day of December, A.D. 1891.
J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Administrator.

GENIUS AND MADNESS.

Mollere was subject to convulsions.
Schopenhauer was always gloomy and
pessimistic.

Ben Jonson and Nat Lee were almost
laid to alcohol.

Paganini, the violinist, often fell into a
cataleptic state.

Schiller was a victim of fainting fits and
convulsions.

George Eliot had frequent attacks of
nervous prostration.

Chatterton was undoubtedly insane
when he took his own life.

Shelley is said to have had visions in
which he devoutly believed.

Both Kepler and Cuvier died of different
forms of brain disease.

William Shakespeare was a cataplectic
of the same variety as John of Arc.

Ignatius Loyola had visions which he
seems to have regarded as inspired.

The brilliant Southey finally sank into a
state of mental stupor, in which he
died.

Lord Clive's melancholy finally ended
in madness, and he died by his own
hand.

Socrates imagined that he had a familiar
spirit or guardian angel that conversed
with him.

WELL-KNOWN FOREIGNERS.

Alexander Dumas has been fined twice
for keeping a vicious dog at his home in
Paris.

M. Durnof, the aeronaut, who first opened
communication between Paris and the
outside world in 1870, is dying in a Paris
hospital.

Mulata Bey, formerly private physician
to the sultan of Morocco, is said to derive
an income of \$100,000 a year from his
profession.

Countess Alesio, of Turin, Italy, who
celebrated her one hundred birthday re-
cently, accompanied her husband through
all the hardships of the Moscow campaign.

The Archduke Rainer, of Austria, has a
collection of 10,000 Egyptian papyrus docu-
ments dating back from B.C. 1300. The
collection contains commercial letters,
novels and even love letters.

Bismarck said to a correspondent who
visited him at Varzin a couple of weeks
ago: "I shall never enter public life of
any kind again. I am out of the harness
forever." As he is verging upon the age
of fourscore this is not particularly sur-
prising.

GOVERNMENT RAILROADS.

South Austria owns her own railway
system.

The little country of Hesse owns two
hundred and twenty-six miles of rail-
road.

The government of Portugal owns about
half the railways in the country.

The Netherlands own nearly one thou-
sand miles of railroads, all in the best
of condition.

A large per cent of the railways of Italy
are owned by the government and leased
to corporations.

Victoria, Australia, owns all the rail-
roads in the colony, two thousand three
hundred and forty-one miles.

New South Wales owns two thousand
four hundred and twenty miles of rail-
way, and New Zealand in 1892 owned six
hundred and seventy-two miles.

THE ORIENT.

According to the examination just made
by order of the Greek patriarch, the Hy-
cine edifices of Constantinople have not
suffered severely by the earthquake.

Great Fire in Toronto.

One of the most destructive fires that
has ever occurred in the Queen City
broke out a little before three o'clock
on Sunday morning last. It started in
the Globe building, and so rapidly did
the flames spread that in a few minutes
the whole building was a roaring mass
of flames and the efforts of the firemen
could only be exerted towards preventing
the conflagration from spreading.
This they were unable to do, and the
adjoining buildings were destroyed as
also the fine new wholesale warehouse
of S. F. McKinnon, together with their
stock of goods. The Toronto Litho-
graphic Co., which occupied part of the
Globe building, also had their whole
plant and stock destroyed, and are
heavy losers. Altogether it is said about
two acres of ground were burned over,
and left in ruins. The most lamentable
part is the loss of life, one fireman being
killed by falling walls, and four or five
others seriously injured.

The Globe estimates its loss at \$144,-
000, and has an insurance of \$94,000.
S. F. McKinnon's loss is placed at
\$220,000 and insurance \$160,000. Toronto
Lithographic Co. loss \$100,000 and in-
surance \$60,000. The total losses are
estimated at about \$700,000, and the in-
surance at nearly \$500,000.

Although the Globe had suffered the
loss of its entire plant, it did not miss an
issue. It accepted the hospitable offer
of the Toronto Empire to temporarily
publish its paper from the latter office.

Every newspaper office in Toronto was
placed at the Globe's disposal and the
acceptance of The Empire's offer en-
abled The Globe to appear on Monday
morning with a ten-page paper, con-
taining an elaborate description of the
destruction of its own premises.

The Globe has been so successful in its
enterprise but it is doubtful if it has
ever shown this quality in so marked a
manner as on this occasion. Only those
who are acquainted with the intricacies
of a newspaper office can fully imagine
the difficulties which had to be over-
come by The Globe at this time, when
every vestige of its plant was destroyed.

The friendliness of The Empire on this
occasion affords to newspaper men
throughout the country a splendid ex-
ample of the fraternal good will which
should exist between men of the same
profession, no matter what their busi-
ness differences.

Canada and Newfoundland.
The English journals, in commenting
on the state of affairs in Newfoundland,
say that if Canada will take in the al-
most bankrupt and isolated colony, im-
mediate union would be the best solu-
tion of the present dead-lock.

The Home Colonial Office is believed
to favor the idea of Newfoundland be-
coming a province of the Dominion, but
Sir Terence O'Brien, the Governor of
the colony, is in favor of a return to the
status of a Crown colony.

It is being urged that the proposed
Imperial Commission be given the power
to examine the finances of Newfound-
land.

The Chronicle, commenting on New-
foundland's demand for the appoint-
ment of a royal commission, says: "The
commissioners must be nominees of the
British Government and entirely re-
moved from local influences. Newfound-
land's ways for years past have
been nothing short of disgraceful. It is
time we knew exactly what has been
done with the money obtained from
British investors by fair promises and
under the protection of the British flag."

New Schools for Farmers' Sons.
The new schools of Mining, Agriculture
and Dairying at Kingston were
formally opened last week, and a grand
banquet was given, at which many
prominent persons from different parts
of the Province attended.

There was never such an agricultural
gathering in the city before. Principal
Grant in his remarks about "our agri-
cultural interests," said that agricul-
ture was the greatest interest in Canada
and that every policy should be judged
by its bearing upon it. The test applied
to every policy should be: How does it
foster or injure the agricultural interest?

The sooner people awoke to this fact the
better for Canada. The wretched and
slovenly way in which farming was
carried on throughout the country that
he had travelled, caused him to come
out of highland and blow the trumpet of
rescue, and to make up his mind to edu-
cate men in agricultural pursuits.

Hon. John Dryden advocated special
education for farmers' sons in agricul-
ture. He thought that the time was
near at hand when farmers' sons would
be satisfied to remain on the farm, be-
cause they could do better there than in
the city.

Small Boys' Overcoats.
Does your boy need an overcoat. The
Oak Hall, Belleville, have still on hand
a large stock of boys' overcoats, and
will sell them, they will soon all go.
Bring your boy in and see how reason-
able we will fit him with a good over-
coat. It will pay you well to buy now.

School Board Meeting.

Minutes of a meeting of the School
Board held Jan. 8th.

Members present, M. Bird, A. Chard,
Jos. Doak, G. W. Faulkner, Urial
Wright, Dr. Sprague, D. Martin, Dr.
Parker and Oakley Vandervoort.

An account from Joseph Reid, late
Head Master of the High School, for re-
fund of Postage paid by him, and for
examining Drawing, amounting to \$9.00
was received, and on motion of Dr.
Parker, seconded by J. Boldrick was
not entertained.

The following accounts were on
motion ordered to be paid:

G. L. Scott, rent of room 1 year to
Jan. 1, 1895.....\$30.00
D. Martin, supplies to H. School 1.50
" 1.25

Moved by Urial Wright, seconded by
Oakley Vandervoort, that a requisition
be made on the Village Council for the
sum of \$15 being rent of the Council
Chamber for the year ending Jan. 1st,
1895. Carried.

The annual report from the Inspector
of High Schools for the year 1894 was
received.

Moved by J. Boldrick, seconded by
Dr. Sprague, that the Head Master of
the High School be requested to inspect
the school and to suggest to the pro-
perty committee what improvements
are necessary in order to meet the re-
quirements of the Department. Carried.

Moved by G. W. Faulkner, seconded
by J. Boldrick, that this Board meet
the Village Council in this chamber on
Tuesday, Jan. 15th next, at 7.30, p.m.,
for the purpose of discussing the ques-
tion of fees in the High School, and to
give our representative in the County
Council instructions in reference to the
matter, and that a committee composed
of the H. S. Head Master, the Sec'y, J.
Boldrick, A. Chard and the mover, in
the meantime make the estimates re-
quired to be laid before the meeting.—
Carried.

On motion the Board adjourned.
JOHN S. BLACK, Sec.

The Municipal Elections.
The following gives the result in the
neighboring municipalities:—

RAWDON TOWNSHIP.
All elected by acclamation, namely:—
Reeve—Jas. Montgomery; 1st Deputy—
Jas. McCann; 2nd Deputy—John Fen-
ner; Councilors—Charles Connor, T.
J. Thompson.

MARMORA AND LAKE.
J. W. Pearce, Reeve; W. Hilton, De-
puty Reeve; W. Bonte, D. Neal, Thos.
Wiley, Councilors.

VILLAGE OF TWEED.
Reeve, R. F. Houston; Councilors:—
J. Alexander, F. Campbell, F. Country-
man, S. Grant.

VILLAGE OF MADOC.
Reeve, Jas. Whytock; Councilors: A.
W. Coe, W. S. Volume, Malcolm Brie-
ce, C. P. Aylsworth; School Trust-
ees, J. R. Orr, W. H. O'Flynn, Reid,
Seymour.

MADOC TOWNSHIP.
Reeve—Jas. English, 1st deputy
Reeve, H. Downey; Councilors:—
Angus Nicholson, Councilors—Henry
Devlin and Geo. Sandford. All elected
by acclamation.

HUNTINGDON.
Reeve, John Fleming, acc; Deputy
Reeve, R. Downey; Councilors:—T.
Morton, J. Bateman, Geo. Hollinger.

HUNGERFORD.
Reeve, John Stokes; 1st Deputy, Jas.
Clare, acc; 2nd Deputy, John Baker;
Councilors, A. Kirk, A. Genore.

SIDNEY.
Reeve, J. A. Holcomb; 1st Deputy
J. S. Dench, maj. 578; 2nd Deputy, John
W. Brooks, maj. 156; 3rd Deputy, Geo.
Nicholson, acc; Councilor, B. Mallory,
maj. 416.

SEYMOUR TOWNSHIP.
Reeve, Charles West; 1st Deputy, M.
E. Stephens; 2nd Deputy, F. Crown;
Councilors, R. H. Bonnycastle and R.
D. Rutherford.

CARLETON PLACE.
Reeve, W. W. Armstrong; Deputy
Reeve, H. McKelvie; Councilors, C.
H. Owen, Jas. Dunn, and Chas. Smith.

The Orange crop in Florida has been
seriously damaged by recent frost, which
extended over nearly the whole of the
state. It was the coldest wave that
ever visited Florida, and far outranks
the famous freeze of 1891 in that State.

Nearly every section of the district re-
ceived a quota of the cold wave. The
mark was left in orange groves, pine
apple plantations and truck farms.

Even those parts of Florida which have
hitherto been considered perfectly ex-
empt from any such visitation, were
scourged by the frost king. There is no
doubt now that the growers there will
suffer heavy pecuniary loss—aggregat-
ing about \$2,000,000. In consequence
the price of oranges has considerably
advanced.

No Sense in It.
This is the time of the year that a
great many stores advertise sales, Clear-
ing Sales, January Sales, Discount
Sales, etc. Now, the Oak Hall, Belle-
ville, does not believe in this kind of
thing. At this season of the year we
certainly have a great many lines of
suits and overcoats which we will clear
at greatly reduced prices, but to adver-
tise every day at half-price, and all
kind of cut, red, well, we are not in it.

STIRLING

CASH STORE.

Stock Taking begins here
on the 15th. There are many
lines that we would like to
clear out before that time. The
prices will be in your favor.

A few patterns of Columbian
Cloth Dress Suitings, were
\$5.50 for \$3.50.

Heavy Cloth Dress Goods
were 25c. for 18c.; 22c. for 17c.
18c. for 13c.

Heavy Black and Navy All
Wool Serges, 46 in. wide, 75c.
for 62c.

All Wool Grey Flannel,
special, at 20c.

Grey Cotton, 4c. and 5c.
Special Value.

See our Heavy All Wool
Shirts and Drawers at \$1.00,
worth 25 per cent. more.

We are bound to make this
store a by-word for good Teas.
Try our 25c. Tea and you will
join in its praise for a 1. value.

Sugars have touched the
lowest they have ever been.
You can buy them here as
cheap as any place.

Dried Apples, Eggs, Butter,
etc. taken in exchange.

T. G. CLUTE.

AFFAIRS OF THE HEART.
For every widow who marries a widow,
there are eleven who espouse maidens.

Of the total population of the Dominion
little more than one-third are married.

In Siam the first wife may be divorced
but cannot be sold. The other wives may
be divorced and sold.

Marriage is growing popular again in
England. The register for the first quar-
ter of 1894 exceeds the first quarter of any
year since 1883.

A tribute to a consideable wife was ex-
pressed in the will of a physician who re-
cently died in Glasgow. She had deserted
him three months after marriage. In his
will, made seventeen years later, he left
his entire fortune to her, because she had
"permitted him to enjoy a peaceful and
quiet life."

Three years ago a tiff separated Miss
Cora Spink from Mr. Joseph Buchholz, who
were engaged to be married. Two weeks
ago they accidentally met in a carriage,
while attending a funeral at Sharon, Pa.
They were returning from the funeral,
when they were married in the carriage by
Rev. W. M. Tinkle.

A fortune-teller in Brooklyn had among
her patrons, recently, a servant girl who
was anxious to peer into the future. She
listened to most pleasant predictions, and
was then told that for twenty-five cents
extra she could see a photograph of her
future husband to her, because she had
"permitted him to enjoy a peaceful and
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future husband to her, because she had
"permitted him to enjoy a peaceful and
quiet life."

POULTRY RAISING.
One thing that tends to make low prices
from this time on is that a good per-
cent of the poultry sent to market lacks
much of being in condition, and this, with
the quality being low, tends to lower prices.

All roosts should be level or parallel
with each other. Where a series of roosts
is so arranged that the rear roosts are
higher than the front, the hens will
always crowd up into the higher places.

Wheat bran should always be sealed
before feeding, as it is not relished other-
wise. For fattening chicks for the market,
corn meal that has been scalded will often
induce them to eat more and to fatten
more rapidly.

When the young poultry are confined in
small runs it will be best to change every
few days to fresh ground in order to avoid
filth. Not only will the chickens enjoy the
change, but better health will be main-
tained.

As soon as the hens begin to moult there
is always a liability that they will begin
to pluck feathers from one another and as
soon as one hen learns it she teaches it to
another. The only sure cure is to kill the
hen, and the sooner it is done the better.

THE CHURCHES.
The Baptists in Sweden number 30,291.
They have 530 churches.

There are now in Madagascar 1,800 self-
supporting Christian congregations.

Gen. William Booth, of the Salvation
Army, is about 66 years of age, and is as
active and vigorous as many men of 30.

The smallest church see in the world is
that of St. Helena, the colony of which has
jurisdiction over three clergymen.

Miss Lucy M. Booth, a daughter of Gen.
Booth, has been appointed commander of
the Salvation Army in India, with her
headquarters at Bombay.

Rev. J. A. Zahm in an article in the Amer-
ican Ecclesiastical Review locates the
Garden of Eden in the land intervening be-
tween the confluence of the Tigris and
Euphrates and the Persian gulf.

Twenty-seven million francs has already
been spent on the new church of the
Sacred Heart at Montmartre, and the
building is far from complete. The money
has been raised entirely by voluntary con-
tributions.

Constructing a Plank Sidewalk

is now kept covered with a cold
and left to cure for five or six weeks,
ing to the thickness of the meat. It
removed from the brine, washed,
ried off for use. It will keep best if
up in a smoke-house, and smoked
nally with a smudge of corn-cob-green

"patent egg" compound is used largely in hotels and bakeries. It is obtained from eggs of fish-eating sea-birds, which are found by the millions on the low uninhabitable islands of the Atlantic coast. A nd costs forty-five cents, and is equal to seventy-two hen-eggs.

was that she should be buried in her | worn
in sacque. | in a

OW IT HAPPENS THAT MORE ME

called Aresteilles, two years ago,
village in France, committed suicide

the golden eggs until they pump
dry."

Tree-climbing kangaroos are the novelty at the London Zoological Garden.

"What are you troubled about?"
 "I—I don't know what to call it."

THE REWARD OF MERIT.

Our American neighbors are fond of alluding to the possibility which lies before every youth among them in the land, and becoming the executive head of sixty-two millions of people. Lincoln, they say, began life as a rail-splitter, Johnson as a shoemaker, Grant as a tanner, and Garfield as a towlows. Under monarchical institutions, they think, everything goes by favor, and birth and influence count for more than solid merit. Yet what is the truth in the matter? In proportion to her population Canada can present as many instances of success in public life from the humblest beginnings as any country in the world, republican or otherwise. Here every man is the architect of his own fortune. Glancing at the list of our foremost men during the past thirty or forty years, few indeed can be found who began life in independent circumstances, or owed much to early environment. They themselves their way to eminence without other endowment than their own ability and energy. Robert Baldwin and Edward Blake were perhaps exceptions to the rule. George Brown, the newspaper canvasser in the wilds of Upper Canada; John A. Macdonald, the barefooted boy on the shores of Hay Bay; Alexander Mackenzie, the stone-mason; John S. D. Thompson, the son of a Halifax printer; were every one of them self made men. Mackenzie Bowell is the latest addition to the list. A "printer's devil" in Belleville away back in the forties, he has been Minister of Customs, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Government leader in the Senate, President of the Intercolonial Conference, and Acting Premier. To-day he stands at the pinnacle of power as First Minister of the Crown, and his New Year's gift by cable is an announcement of his elevation to the rank of knighthood. Really this is nothing new. The nursery tale of Dick Whittington founded on fact, shows that in Merrie England hundreds of years ago, genuine merit and patient industry were reasonably sure of recognition and reward. What ever has been done can be done, and no Canadian youth need fancy that supreme power is beyond his reach. The door of preferment is open to all.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

After half a century of self-rule, it is now seriously proposed that Newfoundland shall relapse into the condition of a Crown colony. Certainly nowhere else in the British Empire can so melancholy an aspect be found of commercial cupidity and political dishonor, with the host of evils following in their train. In 1844 the island, like the other colonies of British North America, was ruled by representatives of the Imperial Government, but in that year responsible government was conceded. Unfortunately, however, the effect of the change was merely to transfer the control of affairs to a commercial oligarchy, consisting of the wholesale fish-dealers and general merchants of St. John's, who kept the fishermen throughout the island in a state of abject poverty, if not of semi-slavery, by buying fish and selling supplies at ring-ringed prices. For more than forty years the old system of open voting prevailed, and the down-trodden people, not daring to do otherwise, supported their masters with mechanical punctuality. But six years ago, public sentiment having become sufficiently educated and aroused to demand it, the ballot system was introduced; and Sir William Whiteway, himself one of the mercantile aristocracy, by cleverly posing as the champion of the "workingmen" against their oppressors, contrived to upset the previous regime and seize the reins of power. Had he been true to the trust reposed in him, all would have been well; but he immediately proceeded to debauch the people by promising work for everybody at \$1.25 a day, and in order to be able to some extent to keep his word, began a course of lavish expenditure on public works. A railway was begun, across the island 526 miles in length, through the wilderness found temporary employment in its construction, and great prosperity prevailed. The boom was short-lived. The fisheries were neglected—thousands of men being taken from them every summer to get better pay as navvies—the revenues fell off, and taxation increased enormously. By spasmodic activity in the opening up of public roads Sir William Whiteway bought his way into power again in the last general election. But he and several members of his Cabinet were unseated and disqualified. The Goodridge Administration, which followed, it was hoped would continue long enough to restore the credit of the colony, or at least to effect in London a much-needed loan. On the contrary, the recent bye-elections have left a majority in the Legislature. London will take up no new loan while he holds

the purse-strings—the public debt having risen from \$1,500,000 in 1884 to \$12,000,000 in 1894—and the wheels of government are almost blocked for want of the requisite funds to meet current expenses. Meanwhile a financial crash, one of the results of the political turmoil, has ruined the principal business houses, wrecked two banks, blasted the currency, and spread distress throughout the country. Says one correspondent: "There is no work, or prospect of any; there is no money; these are the results of conveying food to the unfortunate people around the coast, and apparently they must perish by hundreds." Perhaps, after all, the best thing that could happen to the colony would be the revocation of its charter, and the sway of a British Governor and a firm as our own.

A Little of Everything.

BY OUR SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.

The usual calm has succeeded Monday's storm and the atmosphere is at rest. Councillors and trustees have been chosen by the electors. A very large vote was polled, and the candidates worked hard for the honors they achieved. A good council has been chosen and the citizens may feel that their interests are safe in their hands, for with W. S. Martin at the helm Stirling is bound to prosper. W. S. Martin, the Reeve, has long and faithfully represented this municipality in the County Council and his efforts on its behalf have been untiring; and it is almost a certainty that his services in the County Council will be appreciated by electing him Warden of the County for the coming year.

There has long been an agitation in favor of making outsiders pay a fee for the privilege of attending the High School and we understand that the advisability of making it compulsory for all schools in the county to charge a fixed fee is to be discussed at the next meeting of the County Council. It is only reasonable that those who pay towards the support of an enterprise should have privileges which others do not. Such is just the case in this matter. Stirling School Section is heavily burdened with the High School, and it is just that those who come from another section to attend the school should at least bear a portion of the expense.

Nothing is so inspiring as music. The citizens were treated to a number of selections on Monday night—the band playing at the residences of the several candidates. All praised the excellent music and many were the expressions of pride at Stirling possessing such an excellent band. Stirling has long been recognized as having a band second to no village in Central Ontario, and it has every claim to the honor. As a rule Stirling appreciates good things and this organization has always received liberal support from the citizens, who have pride in its accomplishments.

Not a drunken man or a disorderly person could be seen on the streets during election day, although the excitement was very high. This shows the wisdom of the law compelling barrooms to be closed on such days.

The finances of the Dominion for the year ending June 30, 1894, show a deficit of \$1,210,000. So far this year the revenue has not been equal to last, and it is expected that at June 30 next, there will be a deficit of four or five million dollars. There was also an addition to the public debt last year of \$4,500,000.

From reports made by Ontario medical officers, it would appear that diphtheria manifested itself in 110 municipalities in this province, there having been 869 cases and 104 deaths. Figures received by Dr. Bryce indicate, however, that the scourge does not prevail in Canada, with anything like the severity it does in the United States. Since December 18th there have been, in the city of Philadelphia alone, 292 cases and 78 deaths.

A despatch from London, England, says: "There was an astounding drop in emigration to Canada during the past year. The total number of emigrants which went out to Canada in 1894 was only 23,781 against 50,381 in 1893. This is much the worst record of any emigrant receiving country. Emigration to the United States, however, during the same period declined twenty-five per cent, as compared with 1893. To Australia emigration has been about stationary."

Bargains in Overcoats.

At the Oak Hall, Belleville, we have several lines of overcoats and ulsters that are not being moving fast enough to suit us, also a great many odd coats. We will give you big bargains on these lines. We also have a lot of bargains in small boys' overcoats. Our stock is still in good shape for this season of the year.

TOPICS OF A WEEK.

The Important Events in a Few Words For Busy Readers.

Great destitution is reported in Newfoundland. At Quebec on Saturday the temperature was 25° below zero. West Algoma bye-election will take place on the 29th inst. Italy and Russia have opened negotiations for a reciprocity treaty. The Belgian Government is in favor of annexing the Congo Free State. It now transpires that the Armenian massacre is the second Zekki Pasha has ordered.

Dr. Dunnigan, of Buffalo, died on Friday of diphtheria. Anti-toxine failed to cure him. Mr. A. Skinner, a former resident of Melita, Man., has committed suicide in England. St. Thomas ratapayers on Monday decided by a majority of 361 not to have a new city hall.

The Belgian Government has prohibited the importation of live cattle from the United States. Louis, the six-year-old son of Mr. J. W. Thompson of Winnipeg, was killed by the fall of a derrick.

Buffalo has 2,446 saloons, 113 hotels, 74 storekeepers, 73 druggists, and 56 taverns licensed to sell liquor.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, President of the Michigan Women's C. T. U., died at Jackson, aged fifty-five years.

About 235 farmers, belonging to Hull, Grimsby and Yarmouth, Eng., lost their lives in the recent gales.

Cholera is predominant in provinces of Rosario and Santa Fe, Buenos Ayres, but is of a somewhat mild form.

Robert Watt, aged 32, of the 11th concession in Huron, died from heart disease in his stable on Friday evening.

The United States will probably build two and perhaps three large battleships at once, not cost \$4,000,000 each.

Mr. Ernest Carnot, son of the late President of France, has been elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

By the explosion of a boiler of the steamer Netherby on Rio Janeiro bay on Monday 120 persons lost their lives.

Niagara Falls will probably be chosen as a site for the new factory of the Gould Coupler Company of Depey N. Y.

Dr. George Marx, one of the most famous entomologists of the day, is dead. Dr. Marx was born in Prussia in 1829.

On Saturday afternoon the North Land, a sister ship to the North West, was launched at Cleveland. She cost \$800,000.

Hon. Mr. Dryden announced at Gan. Niagara Falls will probably be chosen as a site for the new factory of the Gould Coupler Company of Depey N. Y.

The wheat harvest in Buenos Ayres is poor and the quality of the grain is below the average. Freight to Europe is declining.

Mr. Henry Kuntz, brewer of Hamilton, has begun action against Ald. Wm. Hancock for alleged slander, claiming \$5,000 damages.

Attorney-General Sifton of Manitoba says the Province will resent any interference by the Dominion in their school legislation.

Pope Leo's encyclical practically establishes an American ecclesiastical court. Mgr. Satolli is confirmed and strengthened in his position.

The unemployed of St. John's, Nfld., made a demonstration on Monday demanding work or bread. The men were peaceable.

The writ for Kingston has been issued, and Dr. Smythe and Hon. W. Hartly will fight the battle over again on the 28th inst.

Signor Resman, Italian ambassador to France, has been recalled because, it is said, of his friendship for the Marquis di Rudini.

The appraiser of New York city finds that the estate of the late Jay Gould is worth exactly \$80,034,580.79, aside from \$5,000,000 in realty.

Twenty indigent are hanging over the Shantz Company, of Berlin, Ont., and Buffalo, at the latter place for violation of the alibi ab law.

A few years ago the Peter's pence from France averaged 3,000,000 francs. In 1893 the sum was 1,500,000 francs, and last year it fell below a million.

The anti-toxine remedy for diphtheria has proved successful in three cases at Chatham, Ont., and the physicians pronounce it a great success.

The mysterious disappearance of Mr. A. M. Dalton, a partner in the banking firm of Harrison & Dalton, Nepeawa, is causing some anxiety to his friends.

The Philadelphia Grand Jury returned a true bill against C. W. Mowbray, the English Anarchist, charging him with making a seditious speech.

The gold brick swindle was worked on a wealthy Englishman named A. W. Williams at Richmond, Va., on Saturday. He paid \$5,000 for two brass bricks.

The Marquis de Greville, known in later years simply as Mme. De Greville, died on Sunday at her humble home at No. 1,330 Franklin avenue, Morrisania, N. Y.

J. Ship, a young man, a miller of Montreal was killed on Friday by being struck by a railway car at the Mountain street crossing of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Another church—that of St. John the Evangelist—has been robbed in London, making the sixth. The thieves not only robbed the church, but drank two bottles of the communion wine.

The price to be paid for the 30,000 tons of steel rails recently ordered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is \$22 per ton. Last year the company paid \$24 per ton for its rails, and the present price is the lowest on record.

Mr. Tyrrell, the explorer, and his companion, Mr. Ferguson, A.D.C. to Lord Aberdeen, about whom some anxiety was felt, have been heard from, and are safe and well. They are expected at Selkirk, Man., to-day.

Mr. Whitchele, a highly respected citizen of Montreal, dropped dead while attending evening service. He leaves a wife and several children, who were with him. Heart disease was the cause of death.

One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars have been received by President Harper of the University of New York's gift, and \$20,000 has also been received from Mrs. Caroline T. Haskell to establish a fund for a lecture hall, India, upon the religions of the world.

Part of the Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane at Anna, comprising over half of the entire building, was destroyed by fire on Friday. All the patients, to the number of 500, were it is thought, safely removed. It is reported that a female attendant named Lind Anderson has been burned.

HOME MADE BOOTS!

If you want a first class Boot made call at MARTIN'S.

REPAIRING neatly done at MARTIN'S.

Quality Good and Prices Low at

W. S. MARTIN & CO.

RUPTURED

Write for Literature and Question Sheet, which, if correctly filled out, will enable me to send you a Truss, which will cure you in 25 years' experience in designing and adjusting. Inventor of 27 Patents on TRUSSES for the relief of CLUB FEET, SPINAL CURVATURE, and other DEFORMITIES. The most celebrated Surgeons use my physician, druggist, or CHAS. CLUTHE DEFORMED PEOPLE. 134 KING WEST Toronto, Can. OPPOSITE ROSSIN HOUSE.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Europe has only about eight per cent. of the Sunday school attendance of the world.

The Sunday school membership of Germany has increased over eighty per cent. in the last twenty years.

There are 22,000,000 persons, teachers and scholars, enrolled in the Protestant Sunday schools of the world.

In 1874 there were in Germany 1,293 Protestant Sunday schools, with 86,418 teachers and scholars, in 1883 there were 5,900 schools and 784,769 teachers and scholars.

IN AND AROUND ENGLAND.

The announcement was lately made by the paymaster general of the supreme court of England that the total amount of dormant funds lying in chancery is \$6,000,000.

The Fastnet lighthouse, the spot on the Irish coast best known to Canadians, is said to be in a dangerous condition, as the iron fastenings of the tower have become corroded.

"Window gazing" is a profession in London. A couple of stylishly dressed ladies passed before the window of a merchant, remain about five minutes and audibly praise the goods displayed inside. Then they pass on to another store on their long list of patrons.

Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. *Pamphlet free.* Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

SALE

—AT—
GEO. RITCHIE & CO'S.

We will begin our annual Winter Sale of surplus stock and Remnants on

THURSDAY, JAN. 3rd

Remnants of Table Linens.

" Towellings.

" Tickings.

" Pillow Cottons.

" Sheetings.

" Flannels.

" Shirtings.

" Carpets.

" Tweeds.

" Dress Goods.

" Silks.

" Bargins in Blankets.

" Tie Downs.

" White Quilts.

" Table Napkins.

" Towels.

A lot of "Crums" Prints at 7 cents per yard, original price 12 1/2 cents.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DRESS REMNANTS.

All JACKETS and CAPES at greatly reduced prices.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

BELLEVILLE.

GREAT CLEARING

—AND—

Remnant Sale

—AT THE—

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,

Bargains in all Departments.

Big Reductions in Union and Wool Carpets.

Big Reductions in Tapestry and Brussels Carpets.

Big Reductions in Grey and White Blankets.

Big Reductions in Comforters and Pillows.

Big Reductions in Ladies' and Gents' Fur Coats.

Big Reductions in Flannel and Flannelettes.

Big Reductions in Ladies' and Misses' Underwear.

Big Reductions in Men's and Boys' Underwear.

This Sale will last during this month only, and great Bargains will be given.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON,

Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.

Belleville, Jan., '95.

FOR SALE.

HAY AT THE ASHLEY BARN, CHURCH ST., good quality. Also, some fine Pigs from three to four months old. E. W. BROOKS.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S PAPER.

A New Journal for the Youth of Canada.

Young people will read; the only question is, What are they to read? Their peculiar wants are not fully met by any general newspaper. In the United States several excellent periodicals are prepared for their benefit, but they are all expensive. *Harper's Young People* (New York) costs \$2 a year; *The Youth's Companion* (Boston) \$1.75; *Golden Days* (Philadelphia) \$1; and *St. Nicholas* (New York) \$1. They are worth the money, but are too expensive.

The YOUNG PEOPLE'S PAPER is a weekly (eight-page) journal just commenced in Kingston, Ontario, and is the only one of the kind in Canada. It is designed for the young persons of both sexes between the ages of ten and twenty, with a department for children, and issued at a price within the reach of all. It will contain the cream of all the leading American periodicals of the same class, as well as of the many publications of like nature to be found in England, in addition to a due proportion of original matter. Young people like stories, and the miscellaneous contents of the paper may be mentioned as containing travel, adventure and discovery, explanations of wonderful inventions, instances of remarkable intelligence, and assured that the moral tone of the paper will be the very highest.

Price, 6c. a year; trial trip for two months, on order at a cost of two cents, though small silver is carried until enough is wrung in soft paper, address C. S. Shanks, or L. H. St. John, Kingston, Ont.

There is every prospect of a sharp advance in the price of Salt. Take advantage of the present low price and buy a good supply at

J. C. HANLEY & CO.,

GROCERS, FEED & SEED

MERCHANTS,

BELLEVILLE - ONT.

SPECIAL OFFER

—TO—

NEWSPAPER READERS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

...THE HIT...

—OF—

THE 19th CENTURY.

The NEWS-ARGUS begs to announce that it has completed arrangements for publishing the *19th Century*, which is recognized as a phenomenal paper by the leading papers of the world, and which the true news consumer all over the continent as a household necessity. The *19th Century* is a quarter of a century old, and is celebrated for its accuracy, presenting each yearly subscriber with a magnificent picture, a picture which is simply carrying the people of Europe by storm. It is entitled "Mother's Darling." The *News-Argus* will accept \$10 for the *19th Century* and *Weekly Star*, or Montreal and the *News-Argus* for one full year.

A lot of "Crums" Prints at 7 cents per yard, original price 12 1/2 cents.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DRESS REMNANTS.

All JACKETS and CAPES at greatly reduced prices.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

BELLEVILLE.

BUT TO DO SO IN GOOD STYLE YOU

will have to make your purchases from the subscriber, who has in stock everything in his line, all of which he offers at a small advance on the cost. Don't forget to drop in and inspect my stock if you want Harness, Robes, Trunks, Valises, Whips, Bells, Combs, Brushes, Sewing Collars, Harness Oil, Horse Blankets, Lap Rugs, etc.

My SASKATCHEWAN BUFFALO ROBES are dandies. Call and see them.

Cord Wood always on hand and for sale.

Stirling, Dec. 20th, '94. JOHN McGEER.

HITCH UP!

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT?

For a full and complete answer, write to

MINK & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the business.

From strictly confidential. Handbook of Invention and Patent Rights. Free to all who send them ten cents.

Patents taken free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and electrical inventions, and a list of the names of the inventors.

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THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

At Quebec on Saturday the temperature was 25° below zero. It is thought that Nepeawa's (Man.) mining banker has been murdered.

The Manitoba Legislature is called for the despatch of business on Saturday 24th.

The Salvation Army is establishing a shelter and soup kitchen in Winnipeg this winter.

Mr. Hiram Robinson, who has served on the Ottawa Public School Board for twenty-eight years, has resigned.

It is said that Lady Thompson will take up her residence in Toronto in order to be with her sons, who are studying law here, with her sons, who are studying law here, with her sons, who are studying law here.

The medical men of Ottawa state that there is less sickness at present than there has been at any time during the past 15 years.

During the past season 55,842 boxes of cheese, representing nearly 4,500,000 pounds, were shipped over the Brockville and Westport railway.

The anti-toxine remedy for diphtheria has proved successful in three cases at Chatham, Ont., and the physician pronounces it a great success.

The Council of London West, Ont., has decided to ask for a Government commission to examine the financial affairs of the village.

The Northern Elevator Company has announced its intention of building ten new elevators next season, in different parts of Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

The British warship Blenheim, which conveyed the remains of Sir John Thompson to this country, will leave Halifax on Friday for Portsmouth.

Before leaving for the west Lord and Lady Aberdeen intimated that they would spend next summer in Halifax if they could secure suitable accommodation, not officially but as private citizens.

Mr. Michael Bird, a veteran of the Crimean war, died on Thursday night at London, Ontario, aged sixty-six.

He was wounded at Balaklava, and received several medals for bravery and good conduct.

The appeal of the Hamilton Gas Light Company against the assessment of eighty-five thousand dollars on their mains has been dismissed by Judge Muir. He reduced the assessments, however, to seventy-four thousand dollars.

The Hamilton, Ont., City Council has given notice of its intention to apply for legislation to dissolve the Gas Company's perpetual charter; also for power to own and operate electric railways, and to turn the pipe track into a road.

According to a Montreal paper, about five months ago Sir John Thompson consulted a Montreal physician, who told him that unless he abandoned the excitement of public life he did not think he could live more than four months.

The Rev. Dr. King, of Chatham, Ont., died there the other day, aged 83. He was a slave-owner in Louisiana, but set free his nineteen slaves and carried them to Canada where he founded the Elgin settlement in 1850, as a retreat and home for fugitive slaves from the South.

Immigration Inspector De Barry, of Buffalo, says that the cases against the Jacob G. Shantz Company, manufacturers of buttons, of Buffalo and Berlin, Ont., for importing alien laborers from the United States to work in the Buffalo factory, will be heard the latter part of this month.

A consultation took place at Montreal yesterday between Dr. A. H. B. Bisset, of Ottawa, and Dr. H. B. Bisset, of Montreal, respecting the present condition of the Premier's health. They decided that there was no organic disease of the heart, and that the entire cause of the cough which has given Sir Mackenzie Bowell so much trouble late in life is a form of laryngitis, mainly of a spasmodic character.

GRAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Moore, editor of The London Morning Post, died.

Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, the well-known musical composer, has been knighted.

The Manitoba Government office in London, Eng., has been permanently closed.

There is talk of establishing a daily mail service between Southampton, Egypt, and New York.

An ex-alderman of Kingston states that there has been hoodluming among the aldermen of that city.

It is reported in London that Lord William Beresford intends keeping a big stable of race horses.

About 225 fishermen, belonging to Hull, Grimsby and Yarmouth, Eng., lost their lives in the recent gale.

Mr. Gladstone's Conscience and Prayer-book, the work of his leisure hours for twenty years, will be ready on February 1st.

It is understood that the Imperial Home Office favors the idea of Newfoundland becoming a province of the Dominion of Canada.

Baron Wolverton, a lord-in-waiting to the Queen, was married on Saturday to Lady Edith Ward, sister of the second Earl of Dudley.

The governors of Dublin lunatic asylum have appointed a woman medical superintendent of the female wards. There are upwards of 1,000 patients.

The adherents of the Duc d'Orleans in London are in expectation that their leader will at an early date issue a manifesto which will be followed by a demonstration on French soil at the risk of his arrest.

The Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony, has been appointed a member of the Imperial Privy Council, and Baron Cromer, the British Agent and Consul General in Egypt, has been made a K. G. C. B.

The institution of a preliminary examination at the Scottish universities this year resulted in the rejection of 850 would-be students. This means a loss to the professors of the universities in class fees of \$50,000.

Mr. William R. Cremer, M.P., will leave England on Wednesday with a memorial signed by three hundred and forty-four members of the House of Commons in favor of arbitration in all matters of dispute between England and the United States, for presentation to President Cleveland and Congress.

UNITED STATES.

The Ohio river at Cincinnati is closed by ice.

Orange growers of California have advanced prices to \$2.50 a box.

The settlers of southern Nebraska are said to be bordering on starvation.

The Colorado Springs Evening Telegraph is now edited and managed by ladies.

Dr. Damman, of Buffalo, died of diphtheria. Anti-toxine failed to cure him.

At Saratoga Springs, N.Y., on Saturday the temperature fell to eighteen below zero.

William L. Strong is the first mayor of New York City in 20 years not of the Democratic party.

Mr. John Burns, M.P., the English labor leader, sailed from New York on Saturday for Liverpool.

The United States will probably build two and perhaps three large battleships at once, to cost \$4,000,000 each.

The striking clockmakers of New York City are in a state of starvation and are being fed through charity.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has given one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars to the Chicago University.

Two robbers held up the cashier at the post-office in the heart of Cincinnati the other day and escaped with the money.

The hierarchy of the United States are taking decided steps to reduce the Roman Catholic membership of secret societies.

There is fear of a great strike at the Edgar Thompson works at Bradock, Pa., involving fifteen thousand men.

The exports of specie from the port of New York for last week amounted to \$4,477,336 in gold, and \$2,623 in silver.

A consular agent of vice and corruption is to be inaugurated at San Francisco. It will be similar to the Lexow investigation in New York.

It is said that the old Maryland Central railway, now a part of the Baltimore and Ohio system, will shortly substitute electricity for steam power.

The gold strike in Nevada was worked on a wealthy Englishman named A. W. Withers at Richmond, Va., on Saturday. He paid \$5,000 for two brass bricks.

The San Francisco Morning Call newspaper was sent to Germany to be destroyed upon to make the most of it. The argument will be used that as Canadian cattle have been placed under embargo in Great Britain, it would not be well to admit them to Germany. But United States cattle were excluded from Great Britain for several years before the embargo was applied to Canadian cattle, and in the absence of conclusive proof of disease, the latter should not be excluded.

At El Paso, Wisconsin, on Sunday morning Mr. Michael O'Connell and five children were burned to death in their home.

Mr. O'Connell and two children managed to get out of the house.

Mr. Walter Watson, the agent in New York city of the bank of Montreal, says that the bank has loaned \$400,000 to the Newfoundland Government to tide it over the present troubles.

Lee On, a Chinese laundryman, of Stamford, Conn., committed suicide in a curious way on Friday. He ate a hash of rice and raw opium, and induced a stupor from which he could not be recovered.

GENERAL.

Heavy snowstorms have blocked railway traffic in Austria.

Germany does not want its officers to enter the Chinese service.

Several severe earthquake shocks were felt at Athens, Greece, on Thursday.

The Belgian Government has prohibited the importation of live cattle from the United States.

It is reported in Constantinople that Ismael Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, is dying.

A large demand of Guatemala \$1,865,544 for damages caused by invading Guatemalans.

According to the official report, the crops of Russia are in a better condition than last year.

There is much destitution in St. John's Nfld. Several hundreds of people are starving.

Cholera is predominant in provinces of Russia and the Argentine Ayres, but is of a somewhat mild form.

It is stated in Brussels that France will not oppose the annexation of the Congo State by Belgium.

Argentina has voted \$2,000,000 as a war credit in view of a possible quarrel with Chile over the frontier.

Turkey wants the other powers to induce England and Russia to moderate their demands in regard to the Balkans.

The Russian Government will settle the Pamir question amicably by making concessions to Great Britain.

The wheat harvest in Buenos Ayres is below the average. Freight to Europe is declining.

Emperor William has decorated Count von Waldersee, chief of the general staff of the German Army, with the Order of the Black Eagle.

A few years ago the Peter's pension from France was \$1,000,000 francs. In 1893 the sum was 1,500,000 francs, and last year it fell below a million.

Prince Max of Saxony, after renouncing all claims to the throne of Saxony and entering a Catholic Order, has been elected, has left for the Riviera, suffering from lung trouble.

According to official figures, there were more than twenty-five thousand young men who were due for military enrollment in Germany last year who were absent without permission.

As a result of a Cabinet Council presided over by King Leopold, the Belgian Government has decided to propose to the Chamber the annexation of the Congo Free State to Belgium.

It is reported that M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose illness has frequently been referred to recently, is dying. He will be succeeded by Prince Lobanoff.

In a letter written by Mr. Louis Stevenson shortly prior to his death, he expressed the opinion that the only cure for Samoa troubles was the annexation of the islands to Great Britain.

The German press has become very pessimistic, asserting that Germany's power abroad is waning, and that the Emperor's personal vagaries is making the German Empire a laughing stock.

The village of Orin, in the canton of Aix-les-Bains, France, has been partly overwhelmed by an avalanche, which destroyed four houses and killed several bodies of fifteen persons have been recovered from the ruins.

A report from Constantinople says that Tahir Pasha, Governor of Bitlis, commanded the military operations in the Sassan district of Armenia has been assassinated by an Armenian, who afterward suicided.

A Russian scientific expedition is about to start for Central Africa under the auspices of the Russian Geographical Society.

city and the leadership of the well-known traveler and naturalist, Dr. Killisnoak.

The appeal of Capt. Dreyfus, sentenced to be deported from France for life and confined in a fortress, after having been convicted of treason for disclosing military documents to a foreign nation was unanimously dismissed by the Military Council of Revision.

A Paris cabinet-maker committed suicide several days ago in a most extraordinary manner. He broke one of the large pane of glass in his room, and, as he fell, he placed his head through the hole, pulled the upper part of the window down with great violence upon his neck, with the result that he was almost decapitated by the broken glass.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN GERMANY.

Hamburg Dealers are Looking to This Country for Support.

A man's misfortune is the opportunity of others, and in this view it would be well for the Canadian authorities to immediately take steps to open up a trade in cattle with Germany, which has excluded American cattle and dressed beef in retaliation for the imposition of a discriminating duty on German sugar at United States ports.

An agent of the United States Department of Agriculture was sent to Germany to inquire into the exclusion of United States cattle, and he reports that Hamburg dealers are for supplies and are making efforts to obtain permission to import live cattle from Canada, which are free from Texas fever.

This is a hint which the Canadian authorities should not be slow to avail themselves of, and once the opening is secured Canadian cattle will be depressed upon to make the most of it. The argument will be used that as Canadian cattle have been placed under embargo in Great Britain, it would not be well to admit them to Germany. But United States cattle were excluded from Great Britain for several years before the embargo was applied to Canadian cattle, and in the absence of conclusive proof of disease, the latter should not be excluded.

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AN OFFICER DISGRACED.

THE TRAITOR DREYFUS HAS HIS BUTTONS CUT OFF.

Convicted of Furnishing Germany With Plans of French Forts He is Degraded in the Presence of a Large Crowd.

Down With the Judas! They Shouted in the Streets of Paris.

A despatch from Paris says: The formal degradation of Captain Albert Dreyfus, who was recently sentenced to deprivation of his military rank and title and confinement in a fortress for life for having divulged Government secrets, took place at 10 o'clock Saturday morning on the parade ground of the Ecole Militaire in the presence of 6,000 troops and a number of newspaper men and others. Some time before daylight detachments from all the regiments in the district of Paris were on the march to the parade ground. The troops formed a square facing the main entrance to the parade ground, where was stationed a band composed of drums and bagpipes. The 30th regiment had Captain Dreyfus in charge.

At precisely 9 o'clock the prisoner was led out from the cell of the square. He was accompanied by a squad of artillery soldiers. He was pale, but with a firm step he marched, with his sword in his right hand, to the centre of the square, where he was awaited by Gen. Darras. He halted before the General and stood at "attention."

The Adjutant of the Republican Guard then pronounced the verdict of court-martial which had condemned Captain Dreyfus.

YOU ARE UNWORTHY TO CARRY ARMS.

While the verdict was being read Capt. Dreyfus flushed somewhat, but otherwise showed no sign of losing his composure. After the reading of the verdict General Darras addressed the prisoner, saying: "Dreyfus, you are unworthy to carry arms. In the name of the people of France, we degrade you."

The Adjutant then walked up to Dreyfus and took from him his sword, which he laid on the ground. He then broke across his knee, casting the pieces upon the ground. He then cut the buttons and insignia of rank from the uniform of the condemned captain, and threw them also upon the ground.

At this point of the proceedings Captain Dreyfus was for a moment moved by a sense of his humiliation, but he quickly suppressed his emotion, and shouted in a loud voice: "Vive la France!" "Continue!" he said. "You have degraded an innocent man. I swear I am innocent."

He seemed about to speak further but his voice was drowned by the rolling of the drums which was not long enough, however, to draw a ringing shout from the crowd in the rear of the soldiers of "A mort le traître!"

AN INNOCENT.

The ceremony up to this time had lasted only four minutes. The drums then beat and the degraded man began his march along the four sides of the square, in what is known as the "Parade of Execution." The scene was very impressive and many of the younger soldiers turned their heads away. Captain Dreyfus' march was firm and soldierly, with a quick short pace, and when he reached the delegation of officers from the reserves, raised his hand and said: "Tell the whole of France that I am innocent."

Turning to the left from the position of the reserves he came before the delegation of the press, to whom he said in a firm voice: "I declare that I am innocent."

At the end of the march was reached at 9.30, after which the condemned man was turned over to the civil authorities. A large crowd had gathered at the entrance to the parade ground, and from them came not one word of sympathy, but the cry of "A mort le traître!" was taken up by them and repeated until the miserable man was out of the hearing of his tormentors.

"DOWN WITH THE JUDAS."

It is stated that when Capt. Dreyfus spoke to the officers of the reserve, protesting his innocence, the latter retorted: "Down with the Judas," "Silence, traitor," etc. Dreyfus became greatly excited at this, and turned again appealingly to the officers, but the soldiers escorting him quickly seized him and forced him to continue his march.

Before the ceremony of degradation began the vast space in the Place de Fontenoy facing the court yard of the Ecole Militaire was crowded with men and women. Many persons climbed the base of the hexagonal granite monument, erected to the memory of the Parisians who were killed in 1870, and others hired dollar places upon scaffolds and maintained their positions throughout in the biting wind.

Captain Dreyfus, upon reaching the prison depot, said to the governor of the fortress: "My innocence will be recognized some day. I have confidence that Providence in its own time will reveal the real culprit."

Disgracing Himself.

Mr. Smartest: "For mercy's sake, don't let me hear you talk about books in society."

Cultured Daughter: "Dear me! Why not?"

Mr. Smartest: "Strangers will think you have been a cash girl in a bookstore."

BANANA LORE.

Interesting Information Concerning This Popular Fruit.

We all know how cheap and nourishing the banana fruit is, and this accounts for its great popularity. Have you ever heard of a "lady man's dinner?" Well, this is one to be loyal on the fruit, for if you ever live in a hot country you will soon learn how appropriate this name is.

We all know how grateful it is to the breeze and see the leaves fluttering over us lightly when the thermometer is in the nineties, and so in the West Indies the long flag-like leaves of the banana flutter and rustle in a most pleasing way. When a storm approaches, they fly out like ship's pennants, and, like them, too, often get split into ribbons.

The blossom of a peculiar purple-brown color, rises erect on a spike from the centre of the plant, and, as each flower drops off, a tiny pod forms which rapidly increases in size, as the "bunch of green bananas" increases in weight. The flower and fruit spike begins to bend down, near its own weight, and now comes the lady man's opportunity. As the negro recoils from the shade of the broad leaves he can pick a banana off almost without the exertion of moving; sometimes, indeed, he will catch one between his teeth. No wonder, then, that the West India negro will not willingly be asked to plant the banana.

The sugar, starch and oil contained in the banana are the necessary sustenance of life, and in a hot climate supply the bread and best of cold climates. The banana is the guava, lemon and lime—supply the acids to keep his blood cool, the peppers and other pungent plants act beneficially on the liver, and when he tires of his banana dinner, sweet potatoes or yams and sugar cane offer variety.

So the planter realizes that plenty of bananas is not an unalloyed blessing for him, even if the crop be a most productive and remunerative one. Neither does the negro find the banana a bad thing. The terrible snake of the West Indies, the fer-de-lance, is very fond of collaring himself round the stem of the banana plant. The banana makes a most favorable resort. He is to the one who hurriedly picks his fruit in the glare of the sun without carefully examining the stem for a snake, nature, in her defense of all creatures alike, allows the snake to change its color to that of its surroundings, and often the most watchful eye is deceived.

In Central Africa, especially in the Lake Nyassa district, the tribes regard the banana as a sacred fruit. When one of their number dies the fruit he loved in life is planted over his grave, so that his spirit may enjoy it. These bananas are hence called the "fruit of the dead" and are not in great awe. No one dares to anger the spirits of the departed by plucking the fruit, and the stranger who unwittingly does so carries his life in his hand.

Ever since the Indian mutiny, when the British Government received such a bitter lesson for disregarding the superstitious feelings of the tribes, it has been impossible to all in the Government service to refrain most carefully from a violation of the customs of the natives. It is possible to learn of the folk lore of the country.

Every year adds its quota of published records and ere long we shall grid the world with the history of our folk lore and its lowmen. The most degraded savage can still help us in our study of the development of the human race, and his inherited sagacity has been with him with the flowers and fruits of his primitive agriculture are with him "makers of history."

Truly, indeed, there is nothing too little or too little for a creature of his kind. It is by studying little things that we attain the great art of having as little misery and as much happiness as possible."

"THERE HE IS!"

How Sir Hope Grant Was Faint Back in His Old Colon.

Sir Hope Grant was one of those sensible and fortunate men who "know how to take a joke," as the common saying is. While commander-in-chief at Madras he made a pleasure expedition into the country, accompanied by his staff, some members of which like the general himself, were ardent sportsmen. With them were Doctor Mackenzie and his wife. Mrs. Mackenzie was a charming Irish lady, very pretty and very vivacious, and General Grant, as he says, "used to delight in chuckling her."

Meanwhile the rest of the younger officers ran largely upon the shooting of tigers, and other such exploits.

One morning, says Sir Hope, we were having a breakfast picnic, and the ladies were getting the meal ready, when a cry was heard from the jungle. "Bagh! bagh!" was the cry. "Tiger! tiger!" was the cry. "Tiger!" was the cry. "Tiger!" was the cry.

Campbell had some awfully sharp bullet wounds, which he had the greatest difficulty in ramming home, and so excited was he that at every stroke of his ramrod he was bedewed with perspiration.

He brought up his pony by mistake instead of his gun, which also caused great irritation of temper; but at last we started.

I told Doctor Mackenzie to look after the two ladies, and to not allow them to run any risk, a task which he kindly undertook, and we soon came up to the native who had given the alarm. He looked pale and frightened, and pointed out the bear direction in which the tiger had moved off.

Our had native sportsman took the lead, and, as he was a little behind Mackenzie, he pointed with his finger and whispered: "There he is!"

After getting steady for some time, I saw a large animal crouching in the jungle, and, as he was a little behind Mackenzie, he pointed with his finger and whispered: "There he is!"

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UNDER A CLOUD.

A THRILLING TALE OF HUMAN LIFE.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE MAN IS MAD.

Stratton rose slowly, and he was evidently confused and not quite able to grasp all that had been going on. He was a pale man, his right hand went up to his forehead, and he began hastily to arrange his dress.

He was evidently sick and faint, but to restore his garments was for the moment the dominant idea.

Then another thought came, and he looked wildly around him, apparently to grasp the fact that friend and visitors had drawn back from him, while the former slowly uncocked the revolver and carefully extracted the cartridges, noting that four were filled and two empty.

Guest knew the bullet of one of the bullets, and he involuntarily looked round for the other.

He had not far to seek. The shade covering the wired and mounted bones of an ancient extinct bird standing on a cabinet was shattered, and the bullet had cut through the neck vertebra, and then buried itself in the oak paneling.

Guest lowered his eyes to his task again, and slowly placed the cartridges in one pocket, the pistol in the other, when, raising his eyes, he met the admiral's shadowed by the heavy brows, and the old officer gave him a nod of approval.

"Well, Rebecca," he said in a deep voice which seemed to hold the dying mutterings of the storm which had raged in his breast but a short time before; "we may go. I can't jump on a fallen man."

"Yes," said Miss Jorrell, with a look of sadness and sympathy, as Stratton, who stood supporting himself against the table, "we had better go. O Malcolm Stratton," he cried passionately, "and I did so believe in you."

He raised his face, with a momentary flush of pleasure bringing back something of its former aspect. But the gloom of despair came down like a cloud over gleam of sunshine, and his chin fell upon his chest, though a movement now, and then told that he was listening bitterly to every word.

"Yes," said Sir Mark; "it's as well you did not get in the police. Keep it all quiet for everyone's sake. The doctor must know, though."

Stratton's face was a little raised at this, and he turned slightly as Guest said: "Of course. It is not a dangerous wound, but look at him."

Stratton's chin fell again upon his breast.

"In a few hours," continued the admiral, "fever will probably set in."

A low, catching breath shook Stratton, and one hand grasped the table edge violently.

"And he will be delirious," Stratton strove hard to contain himself, but he started violently, and raising his face he passed his right hand across his dripping brow.

"I cannot stop here, Guest," said Sir Mark. "Come, Rebecca, my dear, you must not leave him alone. Shall I send in a medical man?"

"No," cried Stratton hoarsely, in so fierce a voice that all started, and the admiral shrugged his shoulders, and drawing himself up crossed to the door, his sister following him with her face full of perplexity and commiseration.

But he turned as she reached the door, hesitated for a moment, and the rigid hardness in her face, with its anger against the man who had done her niece so cruel a wrong died away to give place to a gentle, womanly look of sorrow and reproach as she hurried back to where Stratton stood with his back to the table, grasping its edges, while the objects thereon trembled and tottered from the motion communicated by the man's quivering muscles.

"Heaven forgive you, Malcolm Stratton!" she said solemnly. "I cannot now. I am going back to my father. You have broken the heart of a true and sweet woman as ever lived."

Stratton did not stir, but stood there bent, and as if quivering, listening to the rustle of his visitor's rich silk, as she hurried back to her brother; then the door was opened, closed upon them, and a dead silence reigned in the room, as he and Guest stood listening to the faint sound of the descending steps till they had completely died.

Then Guest turned to his friend: "Now," he said coldly, "give me your arm. No; stop. Where are your keys?"

"Where are your keys?" "What for?" "I want to get the spirits to give you a drink."

"No, no," said Stratton firmly. "Now go."

"Of course," said Guest bitterly. "That's my way when you're in trouble. You're miserable folk. You madman!" he roared, flushing out suddenly with passion. "What is it? Two years ago, when I came here and found you with that cyanide bottle on the table, and the glass ready with its draught, I stopped you, and I said, 'Stratton, this time you were alone to attempt your wretched work.'"

Stratton glared at him wildly.

"And here have we all been scared to death, fearing that you had been attacked. The admiral said you were a miserable coward, and you are. Where are your keys? Where is your honor, to carry on like this with poor Myra till the last moment, and then do this? Ha, ha, ha, man, why didn't you aim straight and end it, instead of bringing us to such a pitiful scene as this?"

Stratton drew his breath hard.

"There, I've done it," he said, as he said, on a fallen man. Now, then, those keys!"

"Go!" cried Stratton sternly. "Go. Leave me!"

"To play some other mad prank? Not I. To show those keys to get out of the house."

"I tell you no—no."

"Very well. It was to save you from fainting. Faint then, and be hanged. Give me your arm."

"Will you go?" cried Stratton fiercely.

"There are your assistants! Look at Mal, even he is not to be trusted. He will play any treacherous trick like that!"

"I believe you," said Stratton quietly; and he waved away the hand holding the key.

"So far, so good, then. Will you come and lie down while I fetch a doctor?"

"No. I will not have a doctor. It is a mere scare."

"You're wrong. Come and sit down, then. I'll fetch the nearest doctor. Come along."

"You're a good man," began Stratton fiercely.

"You're a good man," said Guest. "Only waste of words. Come along."

Stratton made a quick movement to avoid him, and staggered into a chair; when his eyes closed, and he lay back fainting.

"Poor wretch!" muttered Guest, snatching the basin and sponge to begin bathing the already damp face, "I oughtn't to have hurried him."

In a few moments Stratton opened his eyes again, and his first look was directed round the room.

"It's all right, old chap," said Guest. "Temper's gone. Come, be sensible. I won't say disagreeable things to you. Give up the keys. You'd be better for a drop of brandy."

"No," said Stratton hastily. "Go and leave me now."

"Impossible. You must have the doctor."

"I cannot; I will not!"

"You must have the doctor," said Guest. "Do you hear what I say?" cried Stratton fiercely.

"Yes. There is no occasion to fly out at me for wanting to be sensible."

"I want no help. I must be alone."

"To go wandering off into a fit of delirium, I tell you, I'll call mother Brade to fetch a surgeon."

"You will not do so. I forbid it."

"Exactly, but you are a patient now. You're a doctor, I tell you. I can read you like a book."

Stratton looked up at him sharply.

"You don't want the doctor—there, don't stare at that wild way—leave it to me. It was an accident. You were feeling about a revolver. Cleanly shot, it says, and it went off. That's all the doctor need know."

"No one must know even that."

"But your wound must be properly dressed."

"I will not have it touched, either Stratton decisively. "Now once more I ask you, what do you want?"

Guest laughed bitterly.

"No, my boy, you don't get rid of me. I'll stick to you like your conscience."

"And I'm going to be master here till you are well bodily and mentally."

"I tell you I am not much hurt. Mentally, I'm just as well as you are."

"Better, of course. Why, what nonsense you are talking!" cried Guest, pointing to the other's wounded shoulder.

"Come, don't let us argue more. Give in sensibly, there's a good fellow, and let me do my best for you. I know you see things in a wrong light now, but you'll thank me some day."

They were chafed each other furiously, and Guest could see how hard his friend was evidently planning to get rid of him, when on his own part, he was calculating his chances. He knew that mad people were superhumanly strong, but then in spite of his conduct, his own mind was so much against Stratton was mad, that in a case of what coroners call "temporary insanity," due to some trouble which had been kept hidden, and if there should be a struggle, Guest felt that he would be more than a match for his friend, injured as he was.

Stratton was the first, to speak, in a low voice, which suggested his being faint and in great pain.

"Now I'm better. Will you go and leave me?"

Guest took a chair, and placing its back opposite to his friend, strode across it, and rested his arms on the rail.

"Look here, Stratton, old fellow; I've always trusted you, and you're always trusting me."

"Yes, of course," said Stratton hurriedly.

"Well, then, as your old chum—the man who has stuck to you and is going to stick to you till the end of his life, when which you have got yourself—don't you think it would be as well to make a clean break of it—to me?"

Stratton's face pallid as he spoke, and he looked so strange that Guest involuntarily prepared himself for some outbreak.

"You can trust me," continued Guest, "and I can trust you. Come, old chum, what's the use of a friend if he is not to help you? You know I want to."

"Yes," said Stratton, "I know I want to."

"Well, then, for poor Myra's sake."

Stratton's face was all at once bright, and he said, "I can't help hurting you, and I repeat—for her sake. She is a woman. She loves you."

"You love my pitiful sake don't, ground Stratton in a voice full of unutterable anguish."

"You love you, I say," continued Guest firmly. "And whatever has been the cause of this madness, she will forgive you."

"But I say she will. Come, we are none of us perfect. I tell you I am fighting for you now as well as myself. Your act this morning injured Edie and me too. So take it like this, old fellow. You have done wrong in some way; it is not an attempt to make amends the first step toward showing repentance."

"You don't know—you don't know," ground the wretched man.

"No, yet, you will not be open. Come, my boy, be frank with me. In your utter despair, consequent upon your nerves being weak with mental worry, you used that pistol."

Stratton buried his face in his hands.

"The old man was right," continued Guest. "You are a cowardly way to get out of the difficulty. Let me help you. Come, once more, make a clean break of it."

Stratton's hands fell again, and there was an eager look in his face; his lips parted, and he was about to speak, but he looked faded away and in a despondent, weary way he sank back once more.

"Very well, I'll wait for you now," said Guest. "You'll think better of it, old fellow. I'll wait. Now, then, let me help you to your room."

"What for?" cried Stratton suspiciously.

"Because a wounded man must be better lying down."

"So that you can look me in the face for people—for doctors?"

"It is his right," cried Guest. "The cunning of a man off his head."

As he thought this he rose, walked to the bedroom door, opened it, and took the key out of his hand.

DOGS AS POLICE.

WHEN WELL TRAINED THEY ARE BETTER THAN WATCHMEN.

Buildings Are the Favorites But Mastiffs and Great Danes Are in Great Demand—How the Dogs Are Taught to Keep Guard.

A young Englishman and his German partner are the promoters of the idea of establishing what they are pleased to call "Watch dog Exchange or Bureau."

They will be prepared to sell specially trained dogs, or the dogs may be engaged for so much per month, week or night. It appears that in several of the larger European capitals there are similar dog bureaus doing a very good business.

The dogs chiefly used in this business are bulldogs, mastiffs and Great Danes. Of these three the first mentioned is by far the most popular. Other breeds of large dogs are sometimes used, but only in exceptional instances. The training and breaking of these dogs require infinite patience and a long time. The animals are put in training when mere puppies and are given their lessons with as much care and regularity as is bestowed on the education of any child.

FIRST TAUGHT TO HOLD ON.

The first thing the prospective four-legged policemen are taught is to retain a strong, never-let-go sort of grip on whatever they happen to fasten their teeth in. Or, as the dogman said, "the pup must focus onto its staff-like." This accomplishment is taught them as soon as they have got their second set of teeth. A bone wrapped in a piece of cloth and tied to a stout cord is thrown to the puppy; it is encouraged in every way to hold on to it, and after a few minutes' hard practice its efforts are rewarded by being given the bone. In this way the dog soon understands what is expected of him, and then he is given harder trials. He must then lay hold on anything he is encouraged in every way and various articles are substituted for the bone, so that after while it is worth your life to attempt to remove anything that a dog has been taught to guard.

After a dog has passed a satisfactory examination in the primary grade of his education he is initiated into the art of scientifically seizing a man by the throat, throwing him and holding him down. This is, perhaps, the most important part of the dog's training, and it is the one which the dog never to attack the legs or arms of the dummy, but to concentrate their efforts on his throat.

BEING A DUMMY BURGLAR.

The trainee first takes a dummy in his hand and indicates with his finger where he wishes the dog to seize it. As soon as the dog makes a spring at the throat of the dummy he is seized by the throat and the dog is retained his grip. After a while the dummy is fastened so as to give great resistance to the dog's efforts to throw it to the ground, but he is never permitted to rest till he has accomplished his object and has his man down with his teeth in his throat. Then he is told to guard or to hold the imaginary thief for sometimes fifteen minutes or half an hour. In this way the dog soon knows what is expected of him, and once taught he will never forget his lesson. The clothing of the lay figure or dummy is changed very frequently to prevent the dogs from getting an idea that it is one kind of man they are expected to attack.

Next they get practical illustrations of thieves entering doors or windows; a dummy is placed outside the door, some body makes a slight noise to arouse the suspicion of the dog. The dog is then slowly pulled open by the ring, which also pulls in the dummy. As soon as the dog notices the supposed intruder they are let go in a jiffy and hold him till told to let go.

A curious but according to the trainer a very valuable feature in training dogs for thief-catchers is that they (the dogs) are

Household.

The Homemaker.

There is a vast difference between the housekeeper, however near perfect she may be, in the many details and performance of the duties that devolve on her, and the homemaker. Of course, good housekeeping is an important adjunct of this, the greatest blessing we can enjoy, a happy home. Yet we may enter a home where order reigns supreme, and all the surroundings indicate elegance and refinement to a high degree, and even the luxuries in the way of furnishings of the modern home. And still we may meet with something that seems to chill and depress our spirits the moment we enter the home, we may be unable to understand or analyze the cause of this expression of everything that is like ice and freedom while we sojourn in this home.

The host and hostess may be themselves. There may be nothing past of pleasant to the guests are present, but we feel that something is lacking; it is not the true homemaker we miss. In her place is an elegant hostess and a good housekeeper, and while at every turn we may see such things as cause admiration, we are conscious we are not enjoying the visit and take our departure with a feeling of relief. On the other hand we may enter a home that does not contain one-half the outward attractions the other possesses, but the moment we step inside the door and look into the heart of the one who is the queen, in this her rightful realm, we feel that this is a true home. The wife, or mother or sister, for in either relation a woman can create this oasis in the desert of life, a happy home. It is a gift or talent that few possess. I believe that the homemaker is the one who makes the best sense of the world, it is the cheerful spirit and try to have that cheerful spirit for others that springs from the homemaker's heart. Let us not imagine that the homemaker is a home of peace and happiness and beauty, and adorn the most luxurious home. The husband of such a wife will find it a blessing, cannot help but to prove to whom the blessing of a happy home is due, and the children of such a mother can never forget in later years the unselfish love and the endeavor to promote their highest good, and the experience in that home. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her, and even the "stranger within the gates" will at his departure, carry with him pleasant memories of this peaceful, happy home.

Simple Toilet Hints.

Try pumice stone for the callous places that sometimes come on the feet.

As a remedy for redness, once once of alum, one ounce of lemon juice, and a pint of rosewater is recommended. Apply at night.

A few drops of benzoin in a basin of water will make the hair look like skin and will smell like the fire of cedar tree. It will cool a sun-burned face and give tone to the skin.

A hair-brush should be washed often enough to keep it thoroughly cleaned. For this soda water or ammonia water must be used, and then the wet bristles set down in a tin of vasoline or vasoline, and left in the sun to dry. A nail or tooth brush should never be left in the holder with the bristles up.

Comma is one of the best cosmetics. After the face has been washed with hot water and pure soap, the comma should be rubbed all over it. Then the comma should be dusted on of the hair and eyebrows, and the face should look like a soft cloud of soft linen. This leaves a smooth and satiny skin.

If the gums have become sore from the use of a coarse brush or from too frequent use of a dentifrice, get a soft bristled brush and do not touch the dentifrice for a week. After every meal wash the teeth gently with warm water, and brush them with the soft brush, and they are perfectly clean. Then rinse the mouth out with warm water, into which a little myrrh has been dropped.

Dressing a Baby.

One woman's idea of dressing a baby is this: The undergarment should be made of cotton flannel (not very heavy) and should be long, about 22 inches long, with sleeves reaching to the wrists. Press all the seams flat and catch them down on either side. The hem should be turned up, and fasten with two buttons behind. This is a comfortable and healthy garment, and it can be washed without shrinking. It will not stain, and the most delicate skin. Make the next garment of flannel, also of pin-stripe flannel, half an inch longer than the first, and fasten it with two buttons behind. Press all the seams flat and catch them down on either side. The hem should be turned up, and fasten with two buttons behind. Put them on over the baby's head, slip his arms into the sleeves, button them, and the baby is dressed. Only one pin will be necessary, the one in the diaper. All the weight of the clothing will hang from the shoulders.

A Nice Fruit Pudding.

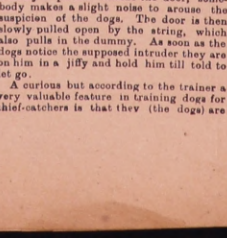
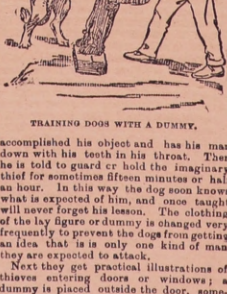
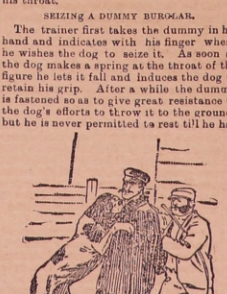
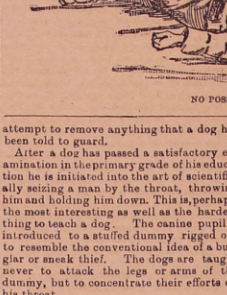
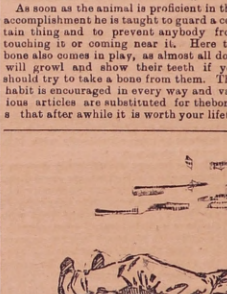
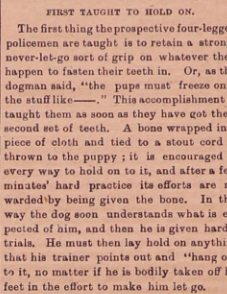
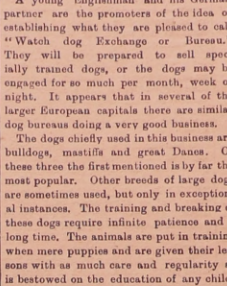
One cup of sour milk, a tablespoonful of cream, one half teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half cup sugar, salt, and a good handful of raisins, or currants, or a cup of berries of almost any kind, or a few soft stewed prunes, bake from 20 to 30 minutes. Serve warm with sweetened whipped cream, or a sauce like the following: One cup of sugar, one-half cup of cream, one-half cup of butter, cinnamon, three spoonfuls of fruit juice, one of vinegar, one half pint water, boil till thickened and cooled.

Horrors of Solitude.

Mr. Mike (reading)—"The captain's wife was the only one who escaped, and she was thrown by the waves upon the beach of an uninhabited island."

"Poor thing! How did she ever button her dress in the back, the next morning?"

When terrified, the ostrich is said to travel at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and clear twelve to fourteen feet at a stride.



PRACTICAL FARMING.

For Hauling Corn Fodder.

Hauling fodder is not a pleasant task at best. Many devices have been invented for lessening the labor in loading. The vehicle described herewith greatly simplifies the operation. Use two 4x4 scantlings, fast long for sill. For an axle select a 4x4



CORN FODDER HAULER.

air foot long. On the upper side of this belt a spindle, which can be made by any blacksmith. Place the axle a little back of the centre and on top of the frame. Use mow, or strong, long wheel. Make run-mower. Sink heads of bolts which hold the runners two or three inches below the surface. Board the sides crosswise and place a small railing at each end. Attach the ends of a chain to the ends of the sills and lead to the centre of the axle. For a handle supply a tongue, by bolting a pole to the first cross board and the centre of the chain. This contrivance is low, easily loaded, and will turn and draw as lightly as a cart.

The Best Breed of Fowls.

The question of which is the best breed of fowls narrows down to this: What fowl do you like best? Which style and color takes your eye? Can you give the proper housing and care that the tender breeds require? Will you have to subject your fowls to just ordinary houses and care? The broad one fancies most will in the majority of cases receive the best care, naturally results in the most profit. If one prefers fine feathers and a beautiful form and carriage rather than a strictly economic fowl is wanted, the list to select from was never so long as it is today. If beauty and utility combined are wanted, there are several breeds to select from, either one of which should satisfy any reasonable person. There is much truth in the saying, "feed me and I will breed." The best breed in the world, whichever one may be so considered by the owner, will fail and disappoint if kept under unfavorable conditions and injudiciously fed. Therefore we would add to the above, "feed and care make the breed." We do not know of any breed which with proper care and feed will not prove reasonably profitable both in pleasure and money. In making selection one's circumstances and surroundings should be taken into account where one breed would be perfectly hardy and thrive well, another breed would not do at all well, therefore it behooves one to guard against letting a sudden fancy run away with good judgment. Those who are just considering the subject, I would earnestly advise making plenty of time to look the field over thoroughly before making up their minds. One is apt to be favorably impressed with the appearance of a certain breed, but when the thought would be rejected for good and sufficient reason, whereas if on the first impulse it has been bought, it would prove a disappointment and a loss. Those who are continually changing the breed very seldom are satisfied with anything, and usually end by giving the whole up in disgust.

Teaching a Calf to Drink.

There are just two things required in teaching a calf how to drink; the first is a little common sense, the second is patience. The common sense comes in when you consider that its nature is to look up for its food supply, and if you touch the top of its head or nose you must expect its tendency, will be to follow up that direction to find what it is after. In this case, the day or two old calf has a great amount of experience, so don't expect it to show very much reasoning power. You must do that. When you raise your hand, the calf will, just ask yourself how you must do that you knew when you were at the calf's age, a little sense and enable you to overlook the good deal that you might otherwise attribute to pure cunning.

Rules for Milking Sheds.

Milk regularly, and as far as possible, at the intervals between the milkings be of equal length.

Wash the hands before milking, and be careful to keep the finger nails short.

Wipe the udder and teats, and if dirty, wash with chilled water, and dry thoroughly.

Never strike or kick a cow. The result of so doing will be to lessen the yield of milk.

Speak to the cow before milking; this often prevents her being startled.

Be likably disposed. The near-hand and far-hand, and the far-hand and the near-hand teats should be milked together alternately.

Take care to strip the cow carefully, as the stripping comes the most butter-fat, and any milk left in the udder tends to sour the milk.

Never dip the fingers into the milk when milking.

Never mix the milk of a newly-calved cow, or of a very late milker with that from the others. The milk from a newly-calved cow should not be continued into the dairy until at least five days after calving.

In milking a heifer for the first time, be very careful not to alarm her in any way, and be gentle, difficult to correct, and often formed during the first few milkings.

Kicking cows should be placed at the end of the shed.

If the teats are affected by "warts," dress the sore parts with vaseline immediately after milking.

Strain the milk, carry to the dairy, and while warm, mix it with cold milk, and never be allowed to cool before setting or separating.

Keep the milk pails clean.

Always clean out the mangers after every milking.

Keep rock salt in the manger.

Allow the cows access to pure water.

Prevent over-driving, and never allow the cows to be gathered by dogs.

Keep the yards and approaches thereto clean and well littered.

Make your cows comfortable (fallowish) them to pay for their feed.

Every herd should contain one Jersey or Guernsey to every eight animals of other breeds.

When at grass cows should be allowed two to three pounds daily of extra feed.

INHUMAN WORK.

In the Horrible Process of Docking a Horse's Tail.

One of the worst of all the imported manias of fashion is the docking of carriage horses, now practiced in defiance of the law. It is a relic of the days when bull baiting and dog fighting were national sports in England. Even then it was only practiced upon horses of the scanty, spavellated variety, but now nothing is sacred.

In England the moquette is unknown, and the carriage horse is now a creature of the law. The faddists who insist that their horses shall be mutilated and exposed as the operation is painless and that the horse will not notice it enough to stop feeding. Unprincipled farriers can be found who support them in this ridiculous claim.

In contradiction of the whole animal structure of the tail, its single nerve is universal, as it is swung to any part of the body at the will of the horse. In order to do this, a thousand little muscles and sinews are required to move the tail. For this reason it is represented by a multitude of nerve fibres, while in the centre of the tail is the spinal cord which is the centre of the nervous system.

The purchaser of a carriage horse in New York will not buy a docked horse except if it is a high-bred hackney. He is afraid the horse will be second-hand. A fine, green horse, fresh from the pastures of the country, is brought to his stables, and a farrier is sent to bring a charcoal furnace, sharp knives, ligatures and a sort of a plucking kit with him. The horse is hung from the floor in a canvas hammock, so that his feet hang from the floor, and a fence is crowded close to his head, to prevent him from hurting the gentleman who is about to make him "in fashion." Then the long hair of the tail is turned back so as to bare the place where the cut is to be made, and a cord is tied about the tail, with one end in the farrier's teeth and the other in the hand of the farrier, then the point of the knife is driven through the joint, severing the tail. The horse gives an agonizing scream the tail drops into the farrier's hand.

The worst is not over.

Beyond the point of the tail is brought forward, and red-hot irons are taken from the glowing coals to be jabbed into the raw flesh, and the tail is then cut off, the proceeding at all the doors are closed and the windows darkened, that no one may witness the crime against nature, and bring the disgraceful procurer within the grasp of the law.

Less than 200 years ago the ears of horses were also cropped, and this disfigurement was as much admired as the docking of the tail. The opposite end is at the present time. Whether this mania will spread so as to include other species beside the horse and dog remains to be seen. With the horse it is an act of unvarnished cruelty.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

It is Not Likely That the New Czar Will Reverse the Foreign Policy of His Father.

The new Czar has, during the past two months, seen the whole world doing homage to the great work of his peace-keeping father. He must know better than anyone else that the foreign policy followed by the late Czar was not lightly, but, on the contrary, very deliberately, chosen. It is not likely that he will reverse it. The first of Russia's interests at the present time is peace. She wants peace to develop her growing commerce, and to enable her to carry out that mighty work of migration which is to begin when the completion of the Trans-Siberian railway opens up the vast uncharted regions of Central Asia to her colonized populations. As to the question of internal constitutional reform, it can scarcely be supposed that in this respect Nicholas II. will be either willing or able to continue indefinitely the policy of his predecessor. His father was more of an autocrat than a despot. He was more of a need be. With his simple, unassuming reliance on the religious aspects of his office, and his complete realization of the part of a paternal autocrat, he has been admired by the monarch of the nineteenth century. But Russia, with her literature and her intelligence, is not content with the rule of the middle ages. Besides, the young Czar has characteristics of his father. He can keep his own counsel, he is not a weakling, he is both intelligent and cultivated. While he maintains the foreign policy of his father, so far as peace-keeping is concerned, there is reason to suppose that his attitude towards a more liberal administration of the Empire than his father favored may be such as to be habitable place for much happier and more successful reign than his father's. The news from Russia will, therefore, be looked for with great interest. It will be a great step towards the peace of the world if the growth of new institutions of freedom and light should take the place of those of darkness and ignorance which have been accustomed to associate with the name of Russia.

Civilization Six Thousand Years Ago.

Tons of tablets, vases, inscribed bricks, altars, toys, weapons, sarcophagi and other relics showing the religion, government, habits or life and customs of men who lived 6000 years ago have been discovered from the ruins of Nimrod, near ancient Babylon, as a result of explorations made by the British Museum. The objects have been deposited in the museum of the British Museum, and are to be the subject of study, and will be given to the world in the form of a series of lectures, the results of the excavations of the University of Pennsylvania, the distinguished Egyptologist, Dr. H. H. Thompson, and his wife, a learned Mohammedan, is engaged in the labor of translation and interpretation. The results of the excavations of the services of Prof. H. H. Thompson, he promised that the university shall receive one of his duplicate autographs.

PERSONAL CULTURE.

We Must Be Master of Our Thought, as Well as of Our Action.

There is one part of personal culture which receives very little consideration, i.e. the direction and guidance of the thoughts. The habits we acquire, the principles we espouse, the duties we perform or neglect, the temptations we resist or yield to, the words we speak and the influences we exert are matters upon which we are often urged to be vigilant; but the thoughts and imaginations which pass through the mind are seldom brought under control. There are two reasons for this—first, they are so entirely hidden from others that all the class of motives which include the hope of esteem or the fear of censure are quite inoperative; and, secondly, we are accustomed to consider them so involuntary as to prevent any serious sense of responsibility. The first of these reasons is a completely operative. No one but ourselves knows what we are thinking about; therefore we can be held accountable for our reflections only to our own consciences. The second, however, is only partly correct. Impressions and conceptions do float through our minds unbidden; but we are not unable to arrest them, to correct them, to fortify them, to resist them, or to dismiss them altogether. The power to do this resides in every sane person, and the degree to which it is developed makes with tolerable certainty the strength of the mind and the manliness of the character. There are weak and indolent people who allow their thoughts to wander where they please, and who are not to break their chains, and whose ability to do so is steadily diminishing. Yet even in them it may be reinstated, if they wholly extinct, save in those unfortunate cases, when through disease or injury, reason has been driven from their throne.

The human mind is never wholly inactive in its waking hours. No matter how passive or how idle we may be, the thoughts and the fancies are busy, with or without our consent. Sometimes they set energetically, in obedience to our purpose. We set ourselves to work to think out a problem, weigh an argument, to arrive at a decision, to fashion an idea, to consider the details of a plan or a piece of work, and our thoughts serve us well or ill according to the method we adopt. Sometimes they are to a conclusion is one of the supreme arts of life, and the power to do it is one of the best gifts that education can bestow. Beyond that, however, they are a constant amount of musing and meditation that seems to go on within us involuntarily. Pictures rise up of the past as it was or as it might have been, and we are aware of their presence, but we are not aware of their cause. These are more or less vague and indistinct; but they either grow in clearness or fade away, according to the influence of the present. Sometimes these floating notions will take the form of suggestions, and will pass into real purposes, which will be put into execution. In the words of another, "The mind plays with the picture of them, until suddenly the picture has become a fact." Many a crime from which the world has suffered, and many a shrank in horror, has slowly slithered itself in hours of secret meditation; and from long familiarity in solitary thought has become a habit of action. It is the strength and proportion sufficient to create the actual deed. On the other hand, many an act of duty or self-sacrifice, at first spontaneous, has been followed by contemplation become so attuned to the disposition that it has been performed with ease and even with pleasure.

Even where these imaginings are not realized in active deeds, they promote various mental conditions and nourish various emotions. A faint suspicion entering the mind and heart will often develop into jealousy, anger and hatred; while, on the other hand, pure and noble thoughts cherished will make the character more noble and noble. We are bred upon our troubles until they become unbearable, or we can dwell upon our blessings until our hearts are melted into thankfulness. We can ponder over the faults of our neighbors until we are imbued with disapproval and contempt, or we can muse upon their redeeming qualities till the kindly sympathies of our nature assert themselves.

Self-companionship, indeed, is more influential in forming character and regulating the mind and heart than any other cause. It is more constant, more unconstrained, more absolutely sincere. Yet, to make its influence truly salutary, we must direct its course, and we must do it with wisdom and tide. We must be master of our thoughts, as well as of our actions; we must control the pictures in which we indulge, as much as the words which issue from our lips.

British Cannon in Buffalo.

Two old British cannon presented to the Buffalo Historical Society last week were placed upon Lafayette square, and their companion pieces, the mortar, has been mounted on the opposite end of the base of the monument itself. One cannon is the one spiked by General Brown at Fort Erie. The other was dug up near the foot of Gulf street, at Black Rock, a relic of its history little is known. The mortar is the most interesting piece of all. It was used as a hammer in a plevier that placed the first pier ever driven in Buffalo harbor. The mortar has been mounted on iron carriages as they were found in service, and each bears a brass plate properly inscribed.

Sympathetic Painter.

The language of hints is Greek to children, as a rule, and it is a great treat to find a simple fashion of their own.

"Where have you been all the morning," Dick inquired Mrs. Sampson of her ten-year-old son, who had been out for a walk.

"I've been down by the old sawmill, watching a man paint a picture," replied Dick, with a look of great contentment.

"I am afraid you must have bothered him," said Mrs. Sampson, who began to look a little suspicious.

"No! I didn't bother him a bit," said Dick in a moment's intermission between the applications of his water. "He was real interested in me; I could tell by the way he talked."

"What did he say?" inquired Mrs. Sampson.

"He looked at my watch," replied Dick, "and he said it was 'most my dinner-time. He was a boy of my age must be hungry, he said, for he'd been a boy himself!"

PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Orilla kids tag dogs on sight.

Firearms are active in Owen Sound.

R. Brammer, founder of Orilla, is dead.

George Eastbrook is fire chief of Tweed.

Bothwell is to have a Farmers' Association.

Diphtheria is again prevalent at Lloyd.

Chinaman Island, in the St. Lawrence, is for sale.

John Kidd's house, Mono Mills, has been robbed.

Brockville's new asylum is ready for patients.

A lad at Gore Bay was fined \$20 for shooting a dog.

The Mennonites have had a great revival at Nottawa.

"Pumpkin Pie" parties are popular in the country.

Orilla's boys play football on the streets of the town.

Jeffery's saw mill, Victoria Road, has been burned.

James, a school, prominent architect, Berlin, is dead.

The old Methodist church at Hampshire Mills is for sale.

The Kingston Fair Association wants to sell its fine new hall.

For its fine Pantheon has the best fire protection in Ontario.

Athens is organizing a syndicate to buy a \$2,100 stock house.

The Kingston street railway carries 8,000 passengers daily.

A live-pound herring owl was on sale in Hamilton last week.

Perth has a ladies' hockey club with a membership of thirty.

The Oldfellows of Renfrew have just decided to erect a new hall.

Mr. Sole, aged 91, the oldest resident of Hensall, died last week.

The Mennonites have bought the Methodist church at Sunnidale.

Waterloo county has given \$1,000 each to Berlin and Galt hospitals.

The new Presbyterian church at Moncton, N.B., has been dedicated.

Rev. Father Roman will be promoted from Wallaceburg to Igersoll.

The old Graham wooden mills, are being rebuilt as a power house.

A new Presbyterian church at Snake River has just been opened.

Perth's grand jury wants the Government to make tramps work on the roads.

The Hamilton Street Railway Company has decided to stop smoking.

The fire insurance rates in Winnipeg have been restored to their original figures.

Rev. W. F. and Mrs. Clarke, Guelph, recently celebrated their golden wedding.

Kingston will probably organize a society for the protection of women and children.

Rev. G. B. Cooke, Acton, has been presented with a purse of \$100 by his parishioners.

The Stratford Turf Club will offer \$5,000 in prize for its meet on July 11th, 12th and 13th.

Stratford will vote upon the expenditure of \$16,000 for an electric light station and plant.

A company is being formed in Perth for the manufacture of car and locomotive wheels.

James A. Laidlaw, of Hamilton, has been appointed storekeeper of the Brockville Arsenal.

The assessed value of property in London, Ont., is \$15,328,710; \$250,700 higher than last year.

The G. T. R. does not intend to go back to the railway service about Palmerston this winter.

Dr. J. W. McIntosh, of Gore Bay, has been appointed Associate Coroner for the District of Manitoulin.

Mr. William Sharpe, of Westwood, Ont., treasurer of the Township of Asphodel, was recently robbed of \$500.

One hundred men will be employed at Kingston this winter in building a new drainage for Connors Bros.

Mr. W. Colwell, wife of the editor of the Paris Review, has received a legacy from an aunt in the Isle of Wight.

Mayor Oill, of St. Thomas, has issued a proclamation declaring compulsory vaccination to be a condition of the right to do business in the city.

The Capital Lacrosse Club will form an athletic association and build a club house at an expenditure of from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Out of 100 applicants for work in the Hamilton quarries not one in ten is willing to crack stones, but all want quarry work.

An Alvinism woman wrote her address for a music peddler, and found she had signed a note for \$18 and ordered a lot of music.

Chatham has sold debentures of \$10,018, bearing 4 1/2 per cent. interest, to Hanson Bros., of Montreal, for \$10,501, a premium of \$483.

Mr. Robert Park, temporarily appointed Public School Inspector for West Kent, has been permanently appointed by the County Council.

Miss Minnie Black, of Jarratt's Corners, was knocked down by the horses of a drunken driver a few days ago and severely injured.

The Bell Telephone Company has been awarded the contract for the erection of a system of electric fire alarm for Chatham to cost \$1,200.

An orator at one of the University notes bore off the palm of merit when he declared that "the British lion, whether it is roaming the deserts of India or belling the woods of Canada, will not draw in its horns nor retire into its shell."

Irving's Lavish Ways.

Henry Irving spends fabulous sums on the production of plays. Every detail must be perfect, no matter what the expense. For instance, the dress of the bell in the end of the first act of "Faust" and heard but for a few seconds as the curtain falls, cost \$5,000. He has a foreign actor to this country, and an experienced organist as well. He also brought over a singer at a salary of \$100 a week to render one song in a play he thought of producing. He was even sure that he would produce it. There is no "faking" in Mr. Irving's plays. It is a fact that he has a foreign actor to this country, and an experienced organist as well. He also brought over a singer at a salary of \$100 a week to render one song in a play he thought of producing. He was even sure that he would produce it. There is no "faking" in Mr. Irving's plays. It is a fact that he has a foreign actor to this country, and an experienced organist as well. 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THRILLING TALE OF HUMAN LIFE.

TWO NIGHTS OF WATCHING.

She uttered a wild cry as Stratton rushed at her, caught her by the shoulder with a fierce grip, and swung her away.

replied Mrs. Brade, glancing at a sailor-
faced Dutch clock on the wall "He isn't
due till twelve. You forget, sir, as he

"Yes. That's quite true. It's the only thing that I can do that really seems amuse her."

This image shows a blank, aged, light brown page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a textured, slightly mottled appearance with subtle variations in color and some faint, darker spots or foxing, characteristic of old paper. There is no text or other markings on the page.

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THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

The Quebec Legislature was prorogued on Saturday night.

Hon. Mr. Tait, Premier of Quebec, is reported much better.

The Ontario Chamber of Commerce will meet at Cornwall next year.

Tuberculosis has developed among some dairy cattle in Winnipeg.

Mr. Orr, in the House of Industry at Kingston, is 110 years old.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell is transacting business, although he is not well.

The Niagara Falls High school has been raised to the rank of Collegiate Institute.

Mr. Kenneth Campbell has been appointed Police Magistrate for the city of Brandon.

L. G. Thelin, wholesale grocer, Montreal, has failed, with liabilities amounting to \$32,000.

The Ontario Malleable Iron Co., of Oshawa, whose works were recently burned, has decided to rebuild.

Private charity is doing much to alleviate the distress in St. John's, Nfld., yet the destitution is said to be fearful.

Mr. Michael J. Power, ex-Speaker of the Nova Scotia Legislature, died on Friday after two years illness, aged 62.

Mr. Joseph A. Chisholm, brother-in-law of the late Premier, was nominated in Antigonish, N.S., on Saturday.

Mr. Hugh Ross, a prominent and much esteemed resident of New Glasgow, N.S., died suddenly on Saturday morning.

The presbytery of Manitoba nominated Dr. Robertson, of Winnipeg, for moderator of the next general assembly.

The Methodist address of welcome to Lord and Lady Aberdeen was presented to His Excellency in Montreal on Wednesday.

Rev. George S. Bayne, of Pembroke, has received a call from the congregation of St. John's Presbyterian church in Hamilton.

On the advice of his physicians, Sir Mackenzie Bowell has declined the banquet tendered him by Belleville Board of Trade.

Misap Method church at Trout Lake, South Canaan township, has been dedicated. It is the first church erected in that township.

Under a landlord's warrant for \$15 rent, the goods and chattels of the London Labour Club have been sold by the bailiff for \$74.

The Civil Health Department of Montreal is about to make a systematic test of Dr. Roux's anti-tetanus diphtheria serum.

Judge Price has decided to hold an investigation into the charges of hoodlums in the present and previous Council of Kingston.

It is stated that Prof. Oler, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., has been offered the principalship of McGill University.

The Fraser valley, in British Columbia, is again flooded, very warm weather having prevailed on the Pacific coast for the past three days.

The Royal Commission on the liquor traffic are busily engaged at Montreal in the preparation of their report to the House of Commons.

Mr. Laurier, who has been confined to his house with bronchitis since the 4th, is much better, and hopes to be able to go out in a few days.

The Winnipeg Jobbers' Union has decided to take over all bankrupt stocks in order to prevent them being sold into competition with the general trade.

The British warship Blenheim, which conveyed Sir John Thompson's body to this country, left Halifax on Thursday morning for Portsmouth.

It is denied in Ottawa that Mayor-General Herbert has resigned; but it is admitted that there is friction between him and the Minister of Militia.

Mr. McNichol, of the C. P. R., says the differences between his road and the western lines have been settled, and that the settlement looks to the maintenance of the line.

The Temperance people of Hamilton propose to make a great effort to have the saloon and tavern licenses cut down from 75 to 50, and to have the bar-rooms closed at nine o'clock.

Following the order for a reduction in the staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company comes the further announcement that the Saturday half-holiday has been abolished.

A despatch from Montreal says the Canadian rolling mills, Pillow, Hersey & Co., and the Ontario rolling mills, have combined and put the basic price of cut nails up 50 cents per keg.

Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen will be kept busy during the remainder of their stay in Montreal with the social duties which were set aside on account of Sir John Thompson's death.

Inspector Wattam, formerly of the N. W. mounted police, died at Kingston asylum on Tuesday. He was president at the battle of Cat Knife during the North-West rebellion, and was an old British soldier.

Dr. D. A. Sherrie, who has been for six years medical attendant to the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, intends shortly returning to Europe with a view of pursuing his medical researches in London and Vienna.

Superintendent Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific railway, says that owing to the shrinkage in passenger and freight traffic large reductions in the number of men employed and the number of working hours in the day have to be made.

Mr. Richard Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer, has written to the New York State Board of Lunacy asking for complete information regarding the conduct of the State hospitals under the following Care Act, with a view of Ontario following New York's example.

There is much indignation in Winnipeg because the fire insurance companies, to get out of paying the tax of \$200 a year on each by the Manitoba Government, have added five cents per hundred dollars to the premium, thus compelling the insured to pay the tax.

A hotel-keeper at Hamilton, Ont., being charged with keeping his saloon open on Saturday night after seven o'clock, entered a defence that the saloon, and not standard time should prevail in the interpretation of the statute, and in this Judge Muir on Thursday upheld him.

GRAND BRITAIN.

Severe storms are impeding traffic in Great Britain.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

Alvin L. Dennison, the father of the American system of water-making, has just died in Birmingham, England.

Judge Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown's School-days," has joined the English Anti-Gambling League.

Twelve steamers are in shelter in Queenstown harbour from the fierce gale that is blowing along the coast.

Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, who was stricken with paralysis on Monday, is now very low.

Intensely cold weather prevails in England. The Rev. Thomas Padmore, vicar of Aston-le-Willows, was found dead in the snow.

It is again rumored that there are discussions in Lord Rosebery's Ministry. This time, it is said, the trouble arises over the disposal of the next surplus.

The post of English poet laureate, rendered vacant by the death of Lord Tennyson, still remains vacant. Lord Rosebery is to be asked to make an appointment.

In the forthcoming British naval estimates provision will be made for the commencement of four first-class cruisers of 13,000 tons displacement and 20,000 horse power.

During a heavy fog on the River Clyde on Tuesday the Anchor line steamer Anchorage was wrecked. The passengers were landed at Wemyss bay and forwarded by train to Glasgow.

Sir Charles Dilke, who has been working hard for years to redeem his position in the political world, is now ambitious to become the minister of the interior, the leader of the labour party in Parliament.

The recent rumors of dissensions in the British Cabinet are emphatically denied, and Lord Rosebery, the leader of the labour party, are reported to be as amiable as the millennium iron and lamb.

According to a Dublin newspaper, Mr. Justin McCarthy's party is at last "put its foot down," and has intimated to the Government that it will create trouble if a general election takes place this year.

Further improvements have been made in the English postal service. A letter posted in Paris at mid-day can now be delivered in London at 8 p. m. by means of an "express messenger" arrangement.

Replying to a correspondent, ex-Prime Minister Lord Salisbury says that while he feels deeply the deplorable agricultural depression, he does not think that Parliament will ever favourably consider a protection policy.

Gen. Sir John Sumnerfield Hawkins, Royal Engineers, C.M.G., who was commissioned for working out the boundary between the British and United States Territories west of the Rockies from 1853 to 1863, is dead at the age of seventy-nine years.

At Matron, in the Cheshire salt district, a large lake was formed several years ago by subsidence. Six hundred additional square yards of land have now gone down, and the lake, which is now a very serious loss to the landowner and tenant.

It is again reported that the Cunard Company have definitely decided to run the Lucania and Campania between Southampton and New York next summer. The ship Lucania is to be replaced by the Campania, which is to be replaced by the Campania, which is to be replaced by the Campania.

The Police Commissioners of New York City are changing the locations of their captains.

Southern Indiana and Ohio and other points in that latitude are threatened with serious floods.

The remains of eight people have been recovered from the ruins of the Delavan hotel fire in Albany.

On Friday evening, in Chicago, the temperature dropped in two hours from 20 degrees below zero to 30 degrees below zero.

The people in the mining districts of Ohio are in great distress, and a series of provisions have been sent forward.

The Diamond Plate Glass Company, of Kokomo, Indiana, says the plate glass company has a stock of \$200,000.

A combine has been formed among the corrugated pipe and galvanized iron makers, through manufacturers of the United States.

The exports of specie from the port of New York for the month of January amounted to \$209,309 in gold; and of silver, \$37,917.

The president of the Security Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, Illinois, says the company is insolvent. Liabilities, \$40,000.

The Standard Oil Company has gobbled the Sun, Craig & Co. Oil Companies of Toledo and the Meridian Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

The appraiser of New York city finds that the estate of the late Jay Gould was worth \$80,000,000, 750,775, aside from \$2,000,000 in realty.

The New York, New Haven, and Hartford railway is preparing to equip two of its branches with electricity to replace the present power.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's report for the past year shows a surplus of \$127,000. The Lehigh Valley Coal Company's surplus of \$22,784.07.

Bill Cook, the outlaw, whose gang has been terrorizing the Indian territory for some time, has been captured. It was he who reorganized the Dalton gang of outlaws.

Mr. Franklin Johnson, son of the president of the First National Bank of Booneville, N. B., is said to have been dragged and robbed of \$300 at Monte Carlo and has since died.

Mr. R. Callaway, at present receiver of the Clover Leaf railroad, and formerly of Mr. W. R. Callaway, of the C. P. R., Toronto, is to succeed Mr. Caldie as president of the New York State railroad.

Nearly seven hundred union mechanics employed on four large buildings in course of construction in New York, struck on Wednesday for the recognition of the employment of non-union plumbers.

According to the treasurer's report it cost New York State last year \$23,146 to kill tuberculous cattle. This amount in-

cludes inspectors' fees. The amount awarded for the promotion of agriculture was \$18,338.

In the New York Senate on Thursday bill was introduced providing for the re-establishment of whipping posts and the penalty of public whipping for persons convicted of felony against the person of another.

The recommendation made by President Cleveland to Congress that the United States give its consent to the construction of a cable to Hawaii with the Republic of Hawaii was not favored by the British members of the Senate.

More than one hundred girls were driven from their beds on Thursday morning by the fire in the upper story of the Chicago Industrial School for Girls. None of the girls were injured, but several, who were suffering from measles, are likely to die from exposure.

The man who snatched at the Imperial hotel, Niagara Falls, the other day is believed to have been William Stultz, of Greenville, Pa., and the reason for the act is supposed to have been that he had spent his money and been abandoned by his friends.

The United States Treasury Department has awarded a contract for the construction of the Erie Railroad, which would extend from Fort Morris, East River, N. Y., during the revolutionary war, and is supposed to have been built nearly five million dollars in British gold.

William Walter Taylor, the outgoing state treasurer of South Dakota, and about \$250,000 of state money, reported missing. Taylor was president of the First National Bank and the North-western Mortgage Trust Company, of Piedmont, and the bank is closed.

The reports of the conditions of trade in the various business centres of the United States are not of an encouraging nature. So far the new year does not promise much in the way of revival, but confidence in the future continues strong. The currency bill has been a source of much trouble, and though less anxiety is felt in this respect for the present, the Treasury deficiency remains, and there is no stay to the export of gold. The tendency in prices is certainly not higher, nor does the demand for gold seem to be lessening, while as a rule stocks are reported to be large. Cotton is in light request at lower prices. Weather conditions are unfavorable to trade, especially in the east. Collections are reported as good in the circumstances, and showing an improvement during the past month. Generally the outlook is good, and belief in an early improvement is freely expressed.

GENERAL.

The Argentine wheat crop is estimated at 1,500,000 tons.

The snow is seven feet deep in the suburbs of London, and the Thames is frozen.

The death is announced of Benjamin Godard, the French musical composer.

Prince Bismarck, though physically strong, is suffering from mental depression.

There have been heavy snowfalls in northern Italy and other parts of the country.

The Brussels magistrates have ordered that all the gambling-houses in the city be closed.

The country between the Yalu and Liao-ho rivers in China is said to be desolate in the extreme.

M. Ernest Carnot, son of the late President of France, has been elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

It is reported that the King of Corea has been assassinated. Another report is that His Majesty has had an epileptic fit.

Venice is a common, every-day dish in German cities, so the United States consul-general at Berlin informs his Government.

The French coasting steamer Anais, foundered three miles off Cape Cavau during a cyclone, and thirteen persons were drowned.

The number of laborers at work on the Panama canal has been reduced to two hundred. Their wages are only \$1 per day in Colombian currency.

It is rumored that Count Herbert Bismarck, the German ambassador in London, is to be succeeded by Baron von Saurma-Jelisch.

It is reported that King Alexander of Serbia will shortly be betrothed to Princess Hely of Hesse, his nineteenth year of age, and the eighteen.

Prince Bismarck, in spite of his intense grief at the loss of his wife, remains in fair health. The report that his mental powers are failing is quite unfounded.

Arrangements have been made by the Agricultural Department of Victoria for the shipment of culinary vegetables to England during the winter season.

The death is announced in India of Lady Sassoon, the wife of Sir Albert Sassoon, the well-known merchant and banker of Bombay. She was entertained the Prince of Wales in 1876.

A German statistician has computed that Greece stands in the first rank among European countries in the number of centenarians. He attributes this to its climate.

In reference to the proposed increased expenditure of the German navy, Emperor William is reported as saying that his grandfather made the army what it is, so he wants to make the German navy great.

Professional bicycle riders of France have decided for themselves into a syndicate for the safeguarding of the interests of one of its objects is the institution of a fund for sick riders who are incapacitated by accidents or from professional reasons.

The political and financial program of the Russian Government for the current year is very comprehensive, and includes the improvement of public works, the facilities of transportation, and the promotion of the export of manufactured goods.

Senator Jimenez, a well-known Spanish traveler, who happened to be in the main province of Bitlis at the time of the alleged Sassoon disturbances, declares that he saw no sign of any lawless element, and that the sensational stories told of Armenian atrocities.

As a result of high treason in Turkey, as well as in China, to reproduce the features of the Sovereign. At present, a number of copies of an 1881 almanack which contained the names of the Sultan and his family were seized in the bookkeeper's shops and the incriminating pages torn out.

J. H. Henderson, of Princeton, Ill., ex-treasurer of Bureau county, announces that his accounts are \$9,000 short and has turned over all his property, valued at \$7,000, to a trustee appointed by the county. He is believed to have been the victim of others whom he insists on shielding.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

TWO TONS OF GIANT POWDER EXPLODED IN A FIRE.

Only Three of the Firmest Left Alive.—Hood, Arms, Legs, Brains and Flesh Distributed over Five Acres.—Shovelled into Baskets.—Terrible Horror at Battle City, Montana.

A despatch from Battle, Mont., says:—By the explosion of giant powder in a hardware warehouse many lives were lost. The explosion was so great that some of the explosion was strewn with the quivering flesh of dismembered men and women pinned down by fragments of the fire engine and burning brands from the demolished warehouse. The building was literally blown to pieces and a hole 70 feet deep was excavated in the ground by the force of the explosion.

The mangled remains of 45 human beings are at the morgue and more are missing. Over 1000 were injured many of them fatally. Over 1000 were injured many of them fatally. Over 1000 were injured many of them fatally.

REMAINS SHOVELLED INTO BASKETS.

Most of the dead are so frightfully mangled that identification is impossible. Heads, legs, arms and other parts of bodies were piled up about the scene of the explosion within a radius of five blocks. Fingers, brains and fragments of flesh were going up with shovels and deposited in baskets.

In a space of about 300 feet the ground was literally covered with parts of human beings. A tank was right up to the line of rubber hose attached and water allowed to trickle down the piping to relieve the pain and reduce the fire in the flames above the tank. The keg was opened and perforated, a tube inserted from the thigh to the ankle with the hope that it would carry off the pus which formed. For five weeks in winter months I watched the case with a sickening interest. My wife was unable to move. I was unable to move. I was unable to move.

The dead body of a small boy, John O'Leary, was picked up in East Gold St., several blocks from the scene, after the explosion. He was found with a bullet wound in the head. There were no marks on his body.

ONLY HIS BELT TO IDENTIFY HIM.

Only three working firemen escaped being killed. Chief Cameron was blown to atoms and the only thing found of him was his belt attached to a charred portion of his body.

The fire started in a warehouse of the Kenyon-Connell Company, in which were stored tons of giant powder contrary to the laws of the city. The powder was stored there for several months. There were three explosions.

NEARLY BLEED TO DEATH.

Despondent Swede Tries to Kill Himself at the Ottawa Police Station.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A Swede named Carl Alrikson attempted to commit suicide at the police station on Sunday morning. He went to the station on Saturday night and begged shelter. He left there about 8 o'clock and returned two hours later saying he had no breakfast. Taking pity on the poor fellow, Sergeant McVey, who was on duty at the time, took him to the police station and put him in a cell. He was nearly dead when he was taken to the station. He was nearly dead when he was taken to the station. He was nearly dead when he was taken to the station.

THOUSANDS ON STRIKE.

Brooklyn Electric Street Car Lines Tied Up and Business Hampered.

A despatch from Brooklyn, N. Y., says: The employees on all but two of the electric street car lines of the city, to the number of 7,000 or 8,000 men, went on strike on Monday. They complain that they have been overworked for 13 hours per day, and demand a 10-hour day at \$2 in wages. The strikers have been for the most part quiet and orderly, but some trouble has been caused by other parties. An attempt was made to overthrow a car on one Court street line by sympathizers with the strikers this morning. The police have made several arrests. The strikers caused some trouble in the Twenty-ninth ward this morning. They placed timber and stones on the tracks near the Flatbush Avenue car line, and tried to obstruct a mail car attempted to remove the obstructions. The strikers did not interfere with the ordinary service of the city, but the system of collecting the fare by use of wagons.

COWHIED BY A GIRL.

And if the Allegations Are True as Stated He Deserved It.

A despatch from Little Rock, Ark., says:—A sensational cowhiding occurred at Pine Bluff on Tuesday, E. L. Colburn, prominent in church and business circles of the city, was the victim. He was riding in a car about 200 yards of the shore the boat became fast in the morning fog. After drift the boat, upsetting it. The poor fellow was scalded in the bottom of the boat, and the water was so hot that he was unable to get out. He was unable to get out. He was unable to get out.

A BATTLE FOR LIFE.

The Resuscitation of a C. P. R. Officer's Wife.

Helpless and Bed-ridden for Months—\$275 Spent in Medical Treatment Without Result—Auntie—Her Bed-ridden Looked for as Inevitable—But Health and Strength Have Been Restored.

Last fall when the Times gave an account of the miraculous cure of Mr. Wm. Belloc for Pale People's Pains, the story was so wonderful that it was written up in a column of the Times. The case referred to was that of Mrs. C. P. R. Officer, who had been bed-ridden for months. The case was so wonderful that it was written up in a column of the Times. The case referred to was that of Mrs. C. P. R. Officer, who had been bed-ridden for months.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1895.

A MUTUAL GAIN.

Newfoundland cannot much longer remain aloof from the Dominion of Canada. It is not too early, therefore, to consider the probable terms of union, and the advantages which would accrue from annexation, both to the greater and the smaller country. In 1869, when the Northwest, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were with one accord either entering or preparing to enter the Dominion, it was thought that Newfoundland would be likely to follow their example, and negotiations were begun. A delegation came to Ottawa from St. John's, and in conference with the Dominion Government agreed to a basis of union in brief as follows: Canada was to assume the debt of the colony, and the new Province interest upon the per capita difference between the debt of Newfoundland and that of the Dominion. Canada was to pay eighty cents per head upon the population for legislative purposes, and to grant \$175,000 a year for the surrender to the Dominion of the Crown lands. Canada was to pay the Governor and the judges, to maintain the postal and coast services, to protect the fisheries, to establish a volunteer force, a naval force and a penitentiary, to subsidize a regular sea service to and from Halifax, and to prosecute a geological survey of the island. In return the Dominion was to have the customs, excise, Crown lands, postal and other like revenues. By the Dominion Parliament these terms were approved, but in Newfoundland they were condemned by public opinion, and the Government which had the temerity to go so far was defeated.

The difficulty was not that these terms were too favorable to Canada; it was simply that the large mercantile houses of St. John's, anxious to retain the monopoly by which they had their wealth, were opposed to Confederation on any terms whatever. Now that these houses are involved in one common ruin, the one great stumbling block in the path of progress is removed, and it would be surprising any day to see the negotiations of twenty-five years ago resumed. In that event the terms of union would probably remain substantially the same, as they seem equitable enough, and harmonize fully with the general structure of Confederation. The only feature likely to be called in question is the transfer of the Crown lands of the colony to the Dominion, which may, however, be justified on the ground that the greater part of Newfoundland must have for many years to come in the condition of the Northwest Territories and should be similarly developed. The interior of the island, like the Hudson's Bay Territory in the old time, has for selfish reasons been kept as a sealed book, but it is now understood to be rich in arable soil, in timber and in minerals. To tap these resources colonization railways must be built, and if the Dominion Government is expected to assist in this work, as well as to include Newfoundland in the highway of fast Atlantic travel, it must be endowed with the means whereby to render its various enterprises self-sustaining.

Among the advantages which Newfoundland would derive from Confederation these may be mentioned: The French shore difficulty would be settled. The fisheries of the island would be included in any treaties between Canada and the United States. These fisheries would be scientifically conserved. The interior of the island would be opened up, and new employment found for half-starved fishermen. The banking system of Canada would be extended to the new Province, and all the blessings would follow of a strong and stable government. To the Dominion the advantages might not be so numerous; but in addition to the satisfaction of sentiment, there would be a very solid material gain. The Newfoundland tariff now operates against us, and in consequence of the fisheries dispute has purposely been made as injurious as possible to Canadian trade. Under Confederation this barrier would disappear, and the island would be enclosed within Canada's tariff wall. Newfoundland is obliged to import nearly all she uses of beef, butter, pork, flour, coal, hardware, leather and clothing. Of the large quantity consumed of each of these commodities Canada furnishes but a meagre fraction. She is prepared to furnish the whole.

UNPUNISHED CRIME.

The number of murders in the United States has almost doubled in the last four years. In 1891 it was 5,906; in 1892, 6,791; in 1893, 6,615; and in 1894 actually as high as 9,800. This appalling increase is not at all surprising when taken in connection with returns showing the proportion of cases in which the murderer pays the penalty of his crime with his life. The legal execution during the year was only 132, or six more than in the previous year. Only one legal execution to every 74 murders! We emphasize the word "legal" because we are dealing with a country in many sections of which the people are quite accustomed to taking the law into their own hands. During 1894 there were no fewer than

190 lynchings—that is to say, the illegal executions outnumbered the legal by nearly 300 per cent. Happy Canada, in which lynch law is unknown, in which punishment for murder is usually swift and sure, and in which the chief object of civilized government, the protection of life and property, is as thoroughly attained as in the Mother Country herself. Wherever the British flag floats British law is enforced.

CANADA'S CANALS.

A more striking tribute could not be paid to the sagacity of Canadian statesmanship than is contained in the first message of Governor Morton to the New York Legislature. "The Dominion of Canada," he says, "has expended and is expending vast sums in Governmental aid to the canals of that country, and is also an active competitor against our canal services as well as our railroads. It is unnecessary to submit here the statistics which go to show the danger that threatens the commerce of our State." The statistics which the Governor omits are given in an interview in the New York Times with Mr. Edward C. O'Brien, who was Commissioner of Navigation under President Harrison, and has been appointed a member of Governor Morton's staff. While the distance from Liverpool to New York, Mr. O'Brien remarks, is 3,040 miles, the distance from Liverpool to Montreal is only 2,790 miles. From New York to Duluth, by rail as far as Buffalo, the distance is 1,427 miles, or via the Erie canal 1,517 miles; while from Montreal to Duluth is only 1,354 miles. Hence the distance from Liverpool to Duluth by way of Montreal is only 4,144 miles, against either 4,477 or 4,557 miles between the two points by way of New York. When the Canadian canals are given a uniform depth of fourteen feet, and if they are made free, Montreal's advantage in the matter of freight rates on grain will be \$1.63 a ton or 4½ cents per bushel. "You see," says Mr. O'Brien, "that in the near future it will cost less than half a cent more to send a bushel of grain to London via Montreal than to send it to New York via Buffalo. He contends that Governor Morton, though less communicative, evidently shares his view—that Canada is bent on securing the freight trade of the Northwestern American States, in addition to that of her own Northwest, and on building up Montreal at the expense of New York. Her statesmen plan to divide our States in interest, the interior against the seaboard, and by thus weakening us to strengthen British interests, for all experience proves that where trade goes interests and sympathies follow and centre." The Governor and the expert both advocate an immediate enlargement of the Erie Canal at a cost of \$20,000,000, but they must be aware that no expenditure of money can ever bring that canal to the standard of our natural and artificial system of waterways.

The Bonus System.

In every new industry and in many old ones it is becoming the practice to ask municipal or government assistance, instead of relying on private enterprise, and the exertions of the proprietors. The owners of an engine factory in one city unblushingly ask for a straight civic grant of \$40,000, and threaten to remove their shops if the demand is not complied with. A railway company asks a quarter of a million from another city to enable it to build a line which, when built, must fatten on that city's trade. Butter makers in one Province ask a bonus from the government on every pound of butter exported. In another those engaged in the same industry demand assistance from the like quarter in establishing a refrigerator service that the railways and butter makers combined ought to establish themselves as a matter of business. And in Toronto the municipality is asked to guarantee the interest on three-quarters of a million in bonds in order to enable the promoters of a big hotel scheme to carry out their project.

Mayor Cowan, of Oshawa, has given \$1,000 for the relief of the families of the employees of the malleable iron works, which were burned there recently.

At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., an attempt was made to blow up the Rescue Home of the Kings Sons and Daughters. Dynamite was used in the rear end of the building was badly damaged. It was the intention to injure Evangelist Whitaker, who has made himself obnoxious to the town element.

Mob violence continued in the presence of troops in Brooklyn, and troops fired on the mob last night. The 7,000 men of the First and Second Brigades have not restored order, and the Third Brigade has been notified to be in readiness to proceed to the scene of strife on short notice.

Hundreds of Buyers.

Visit our January sale and pick up many bargains. Why? Because we never advertise what we cannot do. This month is used by us as a general stock-taking month. Old lines, perhaps a piece of line of twenty cents, nineteen sold, one left, may have a fifty cent line, but it must be sold. Perhaps a number of lines, better for us to clear at twenty-five cents to make room for new range. You cannot make money easier than to visit our January sale. Try it. BERRINSHAW & Co., Toronto.

TOPICS OF A WEEK.

The Important Events in a Few Words For Busy Readers.

Gas is down to \$1 per hundred in London, Ont.

The number of unemployed at Montreal is placed at 30,000.

Chief of Police McKinnon, of Hamilton, has been dismissed.

Hon. Senator Tasse died at Montreal early Thursday morning.

The Duke of Argyll has announced his retirement from public life.

On February 1 free postal delivery will be inaugurated at Vancouver.

Mr. Raoul Touche, the French dramatic author, has committed suicide.

Mr. John Mahoney, an old resident of Puslinch, hanged himself in his barn on Monday.

The subsidy to Manitoba has been increased \$30,000 yearly on a population basis of 100,000.

Capt. Dreyfus, the French traitor, was roughly used at La Rochelle on Saturday by a mob.

A farmer named Fitzgerald was found dead and partly eaten by pigs in a stable near Wall, Iowa.

Victoria postoffice clerks will receive \$50 each deducted from their pay on account of the recent strike.

The business authorities here have decided to impose the duty on Manitoba wheat imported from Buffalo.

On Saturday Mr. N. Clarke Wallace was thrown on his cutter near Weston and received severe bruises.

A despatch to the London Times from Pekin says that General Wei, accused of cowardice, was beheaded Thursday.

George Day, of London, one of the victims of the Butte, Mont., explosion is dead. This makes the fifty-seventh fatality.

Francis Felix Faure was on Thursday elected President of France. The scenes in the Chamber were disorderly in the extreme.

The British Ambassador at Constantinople has denounced a full apology for the arrest of Postmaster Cobb by Turkish officers.

James McComb, of Hawdon township, has been selected as the Patron candidate for North Hastings in the coming Dominion election.

The Imperial law officers have decided that the Parliament of Canada has power to pass a law to appoint a Deputy Speaker for the Senate.

The Patrons of Industry have invaded New Brunswick and established their first lodge at Middle Sackville with sixteen members.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen have accepted the proposal of Montreal citizens to give them a ball, and their Excellencies will leave the city on Thursday.

Avanches in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, have caused great destruction of property and loss of life. All traffic is completely discontinued.

Hon. Mr. Hays and Dr. Smythe were nominated at Kingston for the bye-election for the Ontario Legislature, which takes place on Tuesday.

John McHugh, a well-known Maldenston township farmer, aged about 20 years, was killed at the M.C.R. crossing on Monday, while driving home from Essex.

A rumor was circulated in Paris that Mr. Henri Rochefort had been murdered. Great excitement prevailed until the report was authoritatively contradicted.

The French transatlantic line of steamships is about to build two ocean greyhounds, to be named the Alsace and the Normandy. They will cost \$4,000,000 each.

It is reported in Ottawa that the Governor-General has offered to defray the expenses of educating the two sons of Sir John Thompson, who are studying law in Toronto.

An application for separation was made in the Superior court at Montreal by Marie Antoinette Clara Lafleur, second daughter of Jean Baptiste Lafleur. Her husband is Rodolphe Brunet, a broker.

Edmund O. Quigley, of Quigley & Tuttle, dealers in municipal bonds, Wall street, New York, has been arrested, charged with forgery. He confessed. The Mercantile National Bank, it is said, lost \$50,000.

In a speech at Manchester, Arthur Balfour, the Opposition leader, denounced the Indian import duties on cotton. The only settlement of India's financial troubles, he said, would be found in the readjustment of her currency.

The statement of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland shows liabilities of \$2,011,000 and assets of \$1,453,000, less preferences of \$416,000 to the savings bank. It is thought the assets will pay 45 or 50 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Robert Hayward, of London West, was struck by the G. T. R. Lehigh express on Friday morning at Hyde park crossing, tossed forty feet with his horses and cutter, and instantly killed. The horse was also killed and the cutter smashed to splinters.

The latest steamer arriving at San Francisco from the Hawaiian Islands brings news of a revolution and bloodshed at Honolulu. Charles L. Carter, who was one of the annexation commissioners, is among the killed. Robert Wilcox is the leader of the rebels.

William Schwartz, a student in the dairy school of the Guelph Agricultural College, has been attacked with smallpox, and he, with a number of other students with whom he associated, has been quarantined. Another serious case has broken out in the township of Malahide.

The Merchants Bank of Binghamton, N.Y., has been closed by order of a State bank examiner, who has been going over the accounts of the bank for several days past. The private bank of Erasmus Rose & Sons has also temporarily suspended payment. Erasmus Rose is president of the Merchants Bank.

It is the intention of the United States Postoffice Department to establish in all the larger cities railway mail routes on the various street systems for the faster and more satisfactory delivery of mail matter, not only in the heart of these cities but among the suburban places along the line of these roads.

Police Magistrate Priddy of Nansaimo, B.C., left town on Friday afternoon in a suit of mail, his youngest son, heading for the American side. A further investigation of his affairs shows that for years he has been in the habit of converting his money and trust funds to his own use.

Brief and fragmentary details of the destruction of the big passenger steamer State of Maine on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock at Altou, Ind., have been received. She struck a rock and sank in deep water. The report says that at least thirty-seven passengers were drowned, but no names are given.

WE OFFER SHOEPACKS, ARCTIC SOCKS and MOCCASINS to close out, at

VERY LOW PRICES.

Come quick while we have YOUR SIZE.
W. S. MARTIN & CO.
All notes and accounts PAST DUE, must be settled at once.
W. S. MARTIN & Co.

RUPTURED

Write for Literature and Question Sheet, enable me to send you a Truss, which will stay your Hernia WITH COMFORT, and adjusting. Inventor of 27 Rupture and Appliances for RUPTURE, HERNIA, and DEFORMITIES. The most Celebrated Surgeons use them exclusively. Order through your physician, druggist, or direct from factory and fitting-rooms.
CHAS. CLUTHE DEFORMED PEOPLE
134 KING WEST Toronto, Can.

AUTHORS AND BOOKS.

Conan Doyle stands as high as any living novelist to-day, either in this country or in Europe. He is six feet two.

Mr. Gladstone has promised to write an introduction to the life of Sir Andrew Clark, which is in course of preparation.

Henrik K. Ibsen, who is now sixty-seven years of age was an apothecary's clerk in Skien, Norway, when he wrote his first play.

Field Marshal Lord Wolsey wrote his life of "Marlborough" standing at his desk in his dressing-gown and before breakfast.

Count Tolstoi's son has published a short story, which has been reproduced in a Parisian newspaper. He is said to have more radical views than his father.

George Solomon, a Parisian book collector, has a collection of seven hundred volumes, none of them being larger than one inch wide by two inches high.

The Berlin royal library has acquired a Semitic manuscript by a Hebrew doctor of the fourteenth century which promises to throw much light on the history of medicine.

Paris papers say that the pope recently told several French prelates that he would not receive M. Zola, the writer, should the latter ask for an audience. He gave as a reason that the novelist was a declared enemy of the church.

Anæmic Women

with pale or sallow complexions, or suffering from skin eruptions or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion. All of the stages of Emaciation, and a general decline of health, are speedily cured.

Scott's Emulsion

takes away the pale, haggard look that comes with General Debility. It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for our pamphlet. Mailed FREE.
Sole Agents, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c & 1.00

SALE

GEO. RITCHIE & CO'S.

We will begin our annual Winter Sale of surplus stock and Remnants on

THURSDAY, JAN. 3rd

- Remnants of Table Linens.
- " Towellings.
 - " Tickings.
 - " Pillow Cottons.
 - " Sheetings.
 - " Flannels.
 - " Shirtings.
 - " Carpets.
 - " Tweeds.
 - " Dress Goods.
 - " Silks.
 - " Blankets.
 - " Tie Downs.
 - " White Quilts.
 - " Table Napkins.
 - " Towels.

A lot of "Crums" Prints at 7 cents per yard, original price 12½ cents.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DRESS REMNANTS.

All JACKETS and CAPES at greatly reduced prices.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

BELLEVILLE.

GREAT CLEARING

Remnant Sale

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,

Bargains in all Departments.

- Big Reductions in Union and Wool Carpets.
- Big Reductions in Tapestry and Brussels Carpets.
- Big Reductions in Grey and White Blankets.
- Big Reductions in Comforters and Pillows.
- Big Reductions in Ladies' and Gents' Fur Coats.
- Big Reductions in Flannel and Flannelettes.
- Big Reductions in Ladies' and Misses' Underwear.
- Big Reductions in Men's and Boys' Underwear.

This Sale will last during this month only, and great Bargains will be given.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON.

Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet. Belleville, Jan., '95.

SUGAR.

Now is the time to buy that barrel of Sugar. We never were in a position to quote prices so low.

FISH.

We have a limited stock of

- UPPER LAKE HERRINGS.
 - " WHITE FISH.
 - SALMON TROUT,
- which we are offering close.

J. C. HANLEY & CO.,

GROCERS, FEED & SEED MERCHANTS, BELLEVILLE - ONT.

NEW MILCH COW FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE A good new Milch Cow, four years old. J. W. BROOKS, Lot 5, 5th Con. Sidney.

Stirling Tin Shop

H. & J. WARREN.

Cheese Vats, Milk Cans,

FACTORY FURNISHINGS, -TINWARE, STOVES,-

Shelf Hardware, -Fence Wire, Nails, Shovels,-

SPADES, FORKS, HOES,

EAVEROUGHING, ROOFING,

H. & J. WARREN.

THE LEADER AND LANCE TOOTH

Cross Cut Saws always in stock. Every saw is guaranteed, and no price.

A full line of AXES, Hand and Machine Made. I have the best

65c. A X E

ever brought to Stirling. Sleight Bells, Gong Bells, Horse Combs, Brushes and Girths.

A Gross of WHIPS at 25c. each. Door Mats & Mirrors.

THE CELEBRATED Common Sense MEAT CUTTER. A full line of STOVES and TINWARE. Plenty of FINE and CEDAR SHINGLES.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

WHYTE'S FOUNDRY

MACHINE SHOP, CAMPBELLFORD.

Having rented the above shop, I am in a position to do all kinds of work on

MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING, GEARING, HANGERS, ETC.

Patterns not on hand made to order.

The celebrated WHYTE PLOW manufactured and Plow Points and Soles of any other kind in general use.

Cresting and Castings of all kinds.

Special attention given to Repairing.

ADAM GRAHAM

FOR SALE.

HAY AT THE ASHLEY BARN, CHURCH ST., good quality. Also, some fine Pigs from three to four months old. Apply to E. W. BROOKS.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S PAPER.

A New Journal for the Youth of Canada.

Young people will read: the only question is, What are they to read? Their peculiar wants are not fully met by any general newspaper. In the United States several excellent periodicals are prepared for their benefit, but they are all expensive. *Horner's Young People* (New York) costs \$2 a year; *The Youth's Companion* (Boston) \$1.75; *The Youth's Progress* (Boston) \$1.75; *The Youth's Days* (Philadelphia) \$2; and *St. Nicholas* (New York) \$2. They are worth the money, but they are luxuries.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S PAPER is a weekly (eight-page) journal, just commenced publication. Canada, designed for the perusal of young persons of both sexes between the ages of ten and twenty, with a department for children, and issued at a price within the reach of all. It will contain the cream of all the leading American periodicals of the same class, as well as of the many publications of like nature to be found in England, in addition to a due proportion of original matter. Young people like stories, and these will be given in abundance. Among the miscellaneous contents of the paper will be found: interesting accounts of travel, adventure and discovery; explanations of words and phrases; instances of remarkable intelligence in animals, anecdotes, etc. Parents may rest assured that the moral tone of the paper will be the very highest.

Price, 6c. a year; trial trip for two months, 10c. The best way to remit is by postal order at a cost of two cents, though small silver is equally satisfactory if wrapped in soft paper. Address T. J. Shanks, 65 Hildene St., Kingston, Ont.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Certain in its effects and never fails. Read proofs below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Dr. J. B. KENDALL, C. O. Gendreau, has a splendid bay horse some time ago with a spavin, and after trying all the usual remedies, he was told to try Kendall's Spavin Cure. He did so, and in ten days the spavin was cured. He has since used it on many other horses, and it has cured them all. He has also used it on many other animals, and it has cured them all. He has also used it on many other people, and it has cured them all. He has also used it on many other things, and it has cured them all. He has also used it on many other places, and it has cured them all. He has also used it on many other times, and it has cured them all. He has also used it on many other ways, and it has cured them all. He has also used it on many other means, and it has cured them all. He has also used it on many other methods, and it has cured them all. He has also used it on many other systems, and it has cured them all. He has also used it on many other plans, and it has cured them all. 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JAS. MILNE & SON.

STOCK TAKING SALE.

Big Bargains up to Feb. 1.

Everybody is looking for something for nothing, and they may expect to get it just as much as they are likely to give it.

Now we do not profess to give you anything for nothing, but we will say that from now until Feb. 1st we will give some great bargains.

1 yd. wide Cotton 4c. per yd.

All Wool Tweed 25c. yd., worth 50c.

20c. Grey Flannel for 15c., other prices in proportion.

Fancy Striped Cottonade, regular 30c. for 25c.

All 15c. Prints now 11c.

25 per cent. off Shawls.

10 per cent. off all Underwear. (Spot Cash.)

Men's Overcoats. The best make. Prices away down. Now is your time to buy a well made garment and at a very low price.

You will find the same bargains among our Boots and Shoes.

We aim to lead with Teas.

We guarantee our 25c. Tea.

Come during the course of a week.

The prices we quote are for Cash.

Dried Apples wanted, \$1.00 per bushel.

JAS MILNE & SON.

TO CLEAR OUT OUR STOCK OF

VASE LAMPS,

we will sell them AT COST. They are all the newest styles.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Patent Medicines, PURE DRUGS, DYES AND DYE STUFFS, SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY.

PARKER'S DRUG STORE.

CLIMAX CATARRH CURE

Will cure Catarrh or Cold in the Head. There is no remedy like it. Try a bottle. Price 60c. It is a sure cure. For sale at PARKER'S DRUG STORE, Stirling Ont.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

To DEC. 31, 1895, for 90c.

One day last week a fire started in a hardware store at Butte, Montana, which resulted in a terrible loss of life. It appears there was in the store a large quantity of giant powder, and two explosions took place, causing the death of fifty-seven persons, and the wounding of many more. The entire fire department was almost wiped out.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight in account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys and back. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by R. Parker, Druggist.

How To Make Money.

Buy when every one wants to sell. Berkinshaw & Co., Trenton, have twenty boys' overcoats left in stock they want to sell. Your boy can have one of these coats for \$1.99. These coats are worth \$4.00 and \$5.00. But this is our January clearing sale of old lines. Same in boys' clothing. You do well to attend this January sale. BERKINSHAW & CO., Trenton.

PARKER BROTHERS BANKERS.

STIRLING ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.

Drains bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain. Money to let on Mortgages at low interest. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

F. H. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

The local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 50 cents each insertion; over three lines, 75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST. GOING EAST.

Mail, 6:25 a.m. Mixed, 10:30 a.m. Mixed, 6:55 p.m. Mail, 8:30 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1896.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Mr. Frank Bird is teaching school near Trenton.

Miss Ostrander, of Trenton, is the guest of Mr. David Martin.

You can buy Furs cheaper for Cash at WARD'S than anywhere else, that is Good Furs.

Mr. John Ackers of the Customs Department, Ottawa, paid a visit to Stirling on Monday last.

Good material and prices right in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, at Mrs. F. W. Watts.

Rev. T. P. Steel, of West Huntingdon, will preach in the Methodist Church in this village next Sabbath, morning and evening.

See our Robes worth \$11.00 for \$9.00 at WARD'S.

The newly-elected Warden of the County gave a Supper to the members of the County Council and a few others on Tuesday evening last. A most enjoyable time was spent.

St. Andrew's Church intend giving a first class concert in the Music Hall on or about the 25th of February. No pains will be spared to make this concert the best of the season.

Call and see our elegant stock of new Rings, Bracelets and fancy Pins at Mrs. Watts. Reductions in Christmas toys.

The Intelligence of Wednesday says:—Dr. Dolan went to Stirling to-day in search of his old faithful fox terrier, which was lately stolen from him and is supposed to be at or near Stirling.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scales, of Erdmore, who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Tucker, for a month past, returned to their home on Tuesday last. Miss Cora Tucker accompanied them on their return.

Running off the balance of Winter Goods at Great Reductions at WARD'S.

The Van Amburgh Family will give an entertainment in the Music Hall, under the auspices of Stirling Lodge of A. O. U. W. on the evening of Feb. 9th. Further particulars will be given by posters and otherwise later.

Revival services have been conducted at Carmel Methodist Church, west of Stirling for the past three weeks, and a number of persons have professed conversion and determined to lead a better life, and there is promise of much good being done.

Anniversary sermons will be preached in the Methodist Church, Wellman's Corners, on Jan. 27th, at 10:30 a. m., and 7 p. m., by Rev. R. C. Courtice of Seymour. Instead of the usual "Tea," there will be a "free-will" offering, morning and evening, to meet the necessary expenses of the church and congregation.

We are pleased to announce that W. S. Martin, Esq., Reeve of Stirling, has been elected Warden of the County by the almost unanimous vote of the Council. This is an honor not only to our worthy reeve but to the municipality.

Mr. Martin has been one of the most efficient and faithful members of the County Council and has been active in his efforts to promote economy and reduce the expenses of the County Council, and well deserves the honor conferred upon him.

The Sabbath School Association for North Hastings and Hungerford held their annual convention, as announced, at Madoc, last week. There was a good attendance, and interesting addresses were given by Rev. H. M. Parsons, of Toronto and other Rev. gentlemen, as well as by Mr. Wm. Mackintosh, I. P. S. A. P. Wood, Esq., and others.

The next Convention is to be held at Tweed, R. S. Childerhouse, B. A., was re-elected President for the ensuing year.

Vice-Pres.—Mr. J. B. Morton, Ivanhoe, Sec.—Mr. W. Mackintosh, Madoc, Treas.—Mr. C. J. Dale, " "

Rev. Sec.—Mr. H. H. Huggins, " "

Prov. Sec.—Rev. J. C. W. Tweed, " "

We received a lengthy report of the proceedings of the Convention, just before going to press, but too late for this issue.

Despatches from St. Petersburg say that the coronation of the Imperial couple will be celebrated in June, 1896.

In electing Mr. W. S. Martin, Reeve of Stirling, as Warden of the County of Hastings for 1896, the County Councilors have fully honored one of the ablest and most esteemed members of that body. Mr. Martin has had several years experience in the Council, and that he will ably perform the duties of the office to which he has just been chosen, it is safe to predict, judging from his past record and from the practical ideas which he enunciated in his address on taking the chair.—Intelligencer.

In case of astigmatism unsuitable glasses will cause neuralgia, pain in the eyes, frontal headache, nausea and paralysis of accommodation resulting in permanently impaired vision. The time will soon come when sight testing Opticians will be placed on the same footing as Dentists and Chemists, having to pass examinations before being allowed to practice. Such an Optician is employed at ANON'S MCFEE & CO'S Belleville.

The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor in connection with the Stirling Methodist Church met on Tuesday evening at the usual hour. Mr. G. G. Thrasch very ably addressed the meeting on "The sins of the tongue." The best of attention was paid throughout the rendering of the address. After the topic had been thoroughly discussed, the business part of the meeting was attended to. The roll was called and a number of new members were enrolled.

A committee of five, namely, Misses Nettie Martin, Annie Green, Lida Bull, Clara Martin and Alice Currie was appointed to conduct the musical part of the meetings. A special meeting of the executive committee was held to arrange for the annual entertainment.

Messrs. Harry Wheeler and Jas. Donnan were appointed to report the proceedings of the meetings. The League meets on Tuesday evening of every week, at 7:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The contract for building the new St. Andrew's Church in Belleville, has been let to Mr. Walter Alford, of that city. The contract price is about \$25,000, which does not include heating apparatus, seating, furnishing or gas fixtures.

The Baptist Church in Campbellford narrowly escaped destruction by fire on a recent Sunday evening, a lamp having exploded and set fire to the carpet and cushions, but was fortunately extinguished before it had made much headway.

The following officers have been elected for the year for L. O. District No. 3 Central Hastings: Thos. Tummon, W. D. M.; W. H. Rollins, D.M.; Alex. Harvey, Chap.; Jas. W. Haggerty, Financial Sec.; T. B. Reynolds, Secretary; W. S. Martin, Treasurer; W. Gunnig, D. C.; H. Cook, Lecturer.

The Bancroft Times says: "The Borden convention for North Hastings held at Onondaga last evening, nominated Mr. J. McComb, of Rawdon, for their candidate in the approaching general election. Thirty-five delegates were present, and a very large audience listened to the addresses of the prominent Patron gods of the riding."

The 25th Annual Convention of the Y.M.C.A., of Ontario and Quebec, to be held in Belleville from Thursday to Sunday, will furnish four days of surpassing interest to all interested in the welfare of young men. Every one knows, or ought to know, what the Y.M.C.A. is doing, that its purpose is to throw about young men a practical religious influence and also the preservative moral influences of home life, with physical and intellectual culture and the benefits of good company.

Some of the ablest Y.M.C.A. workers of America will be present, and the pertinent questions of the hour will be dealt with from all sides.

The second annual meeting of the Ontario Good Roads Association is to be held in Toronto, on Feb. 7th and 8th, three sessions. Addresses and papers will be given by a number of prominent men interested in the movement in addition to some of the officers of the Association. This Association will be pleased to see a representative from every district present at this meeting to further the agitation for road improvement. It is a step in a proper direction, and it is hoped that good progress will be made, as this matter is of the greatest importance not only to every farmer but others of the community. Delegates have been invited to be present from Boards of Trade, municipal bodies, and the various Agricultural Associations and Societies of the Province.

San Francisco advises say the worst storm for five years is raging in the Sierras and threatens to repeat the great railroad blockade of 1890. Hard-packed snow lies from 30 to 50 feet deep in the railroad cuts, while on the level of the summit of the Sierras it measures twenty feet.

Usters Very Cheap.

If you go around these cold days freezing, just for the sake of the little money it would cost you for a good warm uster, why, you are making a mistake. You take cold go to the doctor, and before you get through with it you have paid more than you would for a good uster sold by the Oak Hall, Belleville, and good nothing to show for it.

Deaths.

REID.—In Huntingdon, on Jan. 22nd, CORA Z. REID, daughter of William Reid, aged 9 years and 5 months.

Village Council.

Minutes of the first meeting of the Stirling Municipal Council, held on the 21st inst.

Members present, W. S. Martin, Reeve; F. B. Parker, C. J. Boldrick and Geo. L. Scott, who having first subscribed to the declaration of qualification and of office, took their seats.

The Reeve appointed E. F. Parker, auditor, and on motion of C. J. Boldrick, seconded by F. B. Parker, Morden Bird was appointed second auditor.

Moved by F. B. Parker, seconded by Geo. L. Scott, that Jesse Barlow, Jos. Doak and Dr. Sprague be the Board of Health, and that Dr. Sprague be Medical Health Officer. Carried.

Moved by C. J. Boldrick, seconded by F. B. Parker, that Jas. Milne be High School Trustee. Carried.

The Reeve gave notice that he would at the next meeting of this Council, introduce a By-Law for the appointment of officers.

The following accounts were on motion ordered to be paid:

John Gould, Teaming, \$8.69
J. B. Clark, expenses, 13.70
Registration, 13.70
Board of Education, Rent of Council Room up to Jan. 1st, 15.00
German Sine, Timber for work at crossing, 4.75
Samuel Brown, salary as Poll Clerk, 1.00
Thos. McGowan, keeping camps, 3.00

Moved by F. B. Parker, seconded by Geo. L. Scott, that the Clerk advertise for Tenders for the delivery at Stirling or Anson, before the 1st of May, of four thousand feet, board measure, of Cedar 4 x 6, 10 feet long, and one car of Pine or Hemlock Plank, 2 x 10, 18 feet long. Tenders to be received up to Feb. 15th. Carried.

Moved by F. B. Parker, seconded by C. J. Boldrick, that the subscription to the Municipal World be renewed. Carried.

On motion the Council adjourned.

JOHN S. BLACK, Clerk.

A Little of Everything.

BY OUR SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.

From present appearances the election in Kingston is to be run on a strictly religious platform—Protestants against Roman Catholics. It is marvellous that in this enlightened age an attempt should be made to introduce religious rivalry into a political contest! Surely the time for religious strife is over.

Roman Catholics have proved worthy citizens. A man's creed is his own—let him have it. Interfere with your neighbor's belief and you will always be in trouble. In politics look on a Roman Catholic as a Canadian citizen, and treat him as such, independent of his religion. The spirit of intolerance belongs to the dark ages—revive it not.

"Don," in Saturday Night, recently referred to the strife that exists in our Public Schools among children—rivaling one another in wearing the best clothes. He pointed out that frequently children returned from school with tears in their eyes, because some child who was more fortunate jeered at its inferior clothing. It is not at all surprising—indeed it would be strange if such were not the case. The child naturally looks to the parent for an example. And the same strife exists among older people. One person will not go to church because his clothes are not as good as his neighbor's. A woman will not allow her child to go to Sunday School because she cannot afford to dress it as well as some other woman's child. This is a spirit of jealous rivalry that is growing in mankind rather than a spirit of kind charity. I am not speaking of Stirling, because I think that generally Stirling is an exception in this case. Nevertheless the spirit is noticeable everywhere. If a man is an inch taller than another he seems in his own estimation a foot higher.

Sir Oliver Mowat has been relieved of dealing with the Temperance question. What a great relief it must be to him! He has at least kept his promise—he promised so truly, that if he had the power he would deal with it, and deal too, in accordance with the plebeian vote—but he didn't have the power. Now it is in the hands of the Dominion Government. After two or three more plebiscites have been taken, and after two or three generations have passed away, the heads of our government will finally decide that Intemperance is a great evil and that it ought to be abolished, and so on, but at the present time they cannot see their way clear to stop the traffic.

Buy Good Clothing.

When you hear a man say, "This is the last ready-made garment I am going to buy" or "if he condemns made-up clothing generally, just ask him if he would buy a suit of Oak Hall clothing." You will always find that those who have been "bit" on made-up clothing are not the ones who wear the Oak Hall, Belleville. We handle only the best class of goods.

CATARRH RELIEVED IN 10 TO 20 MINUTES.—Only one of the best of the breath-trover, the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 50 cents. At R. Parker's.

1894. FUR SEASON. 1895.

Up to the present date our sales in Furs have been most satisfactory, the result of buying good Furs and selling at the closest figures. We have still on hand a few

No. 1 Men's Coon Coats, and Bulgarian Lamb Coats,

which will be sold at greatly reduced prices owing to the advanced season. Also, a few beautiful Australian Jackets going at \$25. Robes and all small Furs at same reduction. We expect a few No. 1 Greenland Seal Capes, 30 inch, from the manufacturers in Montreal, to-morrow. See then if you want to purchase. Come where you can get the best variety and best quality at the least price.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

BARGAINS!

GREAT REDUCTIONS for CASH.

All Winter Goods must be sold out. I am selling all Winter Goods at way down prices, Shawls, Caps, Blankets, Rugs, Shirts and Drawers, Dress Goods, Gloves and Mitts.

I have a lot of remnants in Dress Goods and Flannels, that I am selling less than cost.

\$5 SEALETTE FOR \$3.
Dried Apples taken as Cash.

Those owing me for Laundry will please call and settle.

E. F. PARKER.

RUBBERS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

MEN'S LINED RUBBERS, MEN'S OVERSHOES, MEN'S FELT BOOTS, MEN'S SOCKS and RUBBERS, SHOE-PACKS, something good, WOMEN'S FELT BOOTS, everything to keep the feet warm.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON.

N. H. Junction Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The name of our station has been changed. It is now Madoc Jct., instead of North Hastings Jct., as formerly.

Mrs. George Gay, of Foxboro, spent Sunday at her father's, Mr. John Jubay.

Mr. and Mrs. William Clarke, of Foxboro, spent Sunday at Mr. Jas. Jubay's.

Miss Nettie Frizzell, of Canifon, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. C. W. LaRoy.

Miss Annie Salter, of Belleville, spent a few days visiting Mrs. A. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Zuehl, of Concession, spent a few days visiting friends and renewing old acquaintances in this neighborhood.

Mr. W. H. Clarke is attending Albert College, Belleville.

Miss Tufts, of Hungerford, has been visiting at Mr. Stapley's.

We are pleased to know that Mrs. Dickens is able to be around again.

(From the Intelligencer.)

Changes and Improvements.

MESSRS. GEO. RITCHIE & CO., WILL RE-MODEL TWO OF THEIR DEPARTMENTS.

Anticipating an increase in their all ready large business, Messrs. Geo. Ritchie & Co. have given Mr. Lewis Grille the contract for some important changes in their store.

The most important change in the millinery show room. The partition on the north side of the present show-room will be removed, thus throwing the whole of the old work-room and show-room into one, which will give it six side windows and a large centre skylight. The millinery room will, when completed, be the largest and best lighted in Canada.

The workroom will be removed from its present position to the present one, and the millinery room will be enlarged by the removal of the rear wall of the millinery room, leaving one set of stairs and an elevator still for the use of customers. The new workroom will be cosy and well lighted by skylight, and will be connected from the rear with the millinery show room.

The cutter of the tailor department will be brought down from the third story and located in the rear of the present two department, which will be refitted throughout. The cutter's table will be lighted with a large window fronting on the foot-bridge lane and will have in connection with it fitting rooms. The firm proposes to make the tailoring department a feature of their business in future.

Mr. Ritchie is buying special carpeting for the millinery rooms while in England.

Mr. T. Ritchie is now in the European markets making purchases for the firm for the Spring trade.—Adv't.

Corduroy Pants.

For a man who gives his clothing hard wear, there is nothing better for winter than a good heavy pair of corduroy pants. Some people object to the appearance of them, but what there is objectionable about the looks of them, is hard to say. Good ones at the Oak Hall, Belleville, for \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

LUMBER WANTED.

QUENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Corporation of the Village of Stirling up to the 1st day of the delivery at Stirling or Anson, on or before the 1st day of May next, of the following quantities of lumber:—

Cedar, 4 x 6, 10 feet long, and one car of Pine or Hemlock Plank, 2 x 10, 18 feet long. Tenders to be received up to Feb. 15th. Carried.

JOHN S. BLACK, Village Clerk.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO JANUARY 1st, 1896, \$1.00.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1895.

The decision of the Privy Council reversing the judgement of the Supreme Court in the Manitoba Schools case, and declaring that the Dominion Government has power to pass remedial legislation, comes as a surprise to many. It was hoped that this question had been removed from the political arena, but now it crops up in a way that must prove particularly embarrassing to all parties. It has before been decided by the Privy Council that Manitoba was perfectly within her rights in doing away with separate schools, and having but the one undivided school system; and now to be told that the Dominion Government has the power to grant remedial legislation is certainly not what was expected. The question comes at once to the front, will the present or any other government grant the request? The Manitoba Government say their legislation having been declared constitutional they will not change it, and will resist any interference by the Federal authorities. How then is any remedial legislation to be enforced? Any attempt to do so would create a rebellion in the Prairie Province, and they would have the sympathy of a great portion of the population of all other provinces except Quebec. What then will be the result? It is impossible to predict, we will only have to wait and see. One thing is generally admitted, that it will likely cause an early dissolution of the present House of Commons, and it is very probable that a general election will take place almost immediately.

A Little of Everything.

BY OUR SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.

Citizens of Stirling have every reason to be proud of their village—there is a social and friendly feeling existing between them that cannot be found in any other village in the province. Monday night was a pleasant one, and will long be remembered by those present. Everyone seemed anxious to make the rest happy, and the genial chairman was the right man in the right place. Stirling rejoices when her sons are honored elsewhere and regards it a privilege to honor those to whom honor is due. Mr. Martin, to whom the banquet was tendered, is deserving of the trust reposed in him. He is learned in municipal matters, and takes pride in serving our municipality. Not only is Mr. Martin, but also the village and the County Council. Stirling has long recognized in Mr. Martin a man of worth, and always stood at his back in municipal affairs. The County Council deserve credit in appointing him Warden. Although numerous cries were raised against Mr. Martin by jealous men they remained solid, and manifested their intelligence in selecting the man they did fill the honorable position of Warden for the grand and vast county of Hastings.

It was a pleasure to think that our late esteemed and loved citizen, Dr. G. H. Boulter was not forgotten in Monday evening's festivities. His spotless career and noble example were several times alluded to, and the remembrance of Dr. Boulter will never die in Stirling—at least while the present generation lasts—and his name will always be associated with Stirling even when the present generation has passed away. It is an incentive to young men to follow that example when it is known that his memory will never die. The life a man lives stands the grandest monument to his memory. It will stand while stone crumbles, it will remain while time lasts.

Mr. Hart's friends in Kingston have been successful beyond expectation. The election of Mr. Hart will be a great relief to Sir Oliver, for his majority over all the Provincial House was very small. There was a big turnover and the member elect must feel very proud of his success. Political contests are always attended with more or less uncertainties. There was a time when politicians could pretty safely predict the outcome of an election, but that time has passed. It was generally conceded that Mr. Hart would be elected, but by such a handsome majority as even his most sanguine admirers expected.

I have frequently advocated some retreat for our young men in Stirling, and I was gratified on Monday night to hear the matter discussed. There seems to be a feeling in favor of establishing a Mechanic's Institute, the idea is a grand one, and we hope that now the idea has been discussed and put forth at a public meeting, it will be successfully carried out. The Government offers to put up dollar for dollar with any money that is spent on furnishing a public library and surely a village like Stirling can meet it half-way and furnish a comfortable reading room, where, during the long winter evenings, young people may meet for mutual improvement, mental training and moral growth.

The Midland Fair Association at Kingston has decided not to hold any more exhibitions.

County Council.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

(5)—That the session be held in December instead of November, so that the year's work may be fully reported to the Council and that the first day of the session be Thursday instead of Tuesday, and the hour 10 a.m., instead of 2 p.m., all which is respectfully submitted.

On motion the report was read clause by clause and discussed. All the clauses carried except the clause in reference to commencing the December session on Thursday, which was defeated—9 voting for and 28 against.

FIFTH DAY.
The Road and Bridge Committee presented their report.
They recommend that hereafter the banking gravel be let by contract as far as practicable.

That O'Brien's bridge be rebuilt of steel superstructure and of such material for substructure as the committee consider in the best interests of the county, and that the bridge be asked for at once, the bridge to be built on the old site and to be completed by the first day of October 1895.

That the expenditure on gravel roads do not exceed \$10,000.

That the Chairman acknowledge the communication of D. and W. McMurchy re swing bridge on Trent Valley Canal near Glen Ross, stating that this committee feels that the Dominion Government should take the initiative in the matter.

The above are the principal items in the report which was referred to Committee of the whole on Ways and Means, and adopted by Council.

The Finance and public property committee also presented their report, which on motion was received and adopted.

The Committee appointed to make estimates for appropriations on roads other than county and gravel roads submitted the following report:

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Sidney | \$30.00 |
| Thurlow | 60.00 |
| Tyendinag | 112.50 |
| Deseronto | 112.50 |
| Ravenshoe | 37.50 |
| Hastings | 25.00 |
| Hungerford | 315.00 |
| Frederic | 30.00 |
| Madoc Township | 270.00 |
| Marmora and Lake | 20.00 |
| Elzevir | 50.00 |
| Madoc Village | 50.00 |
| Tutor and Cashel | 25.00 |
| Wellston | 20.00 |
| Dunnville | 20.00 |
| Dunlop | 20.00 |
| Elzevir | 20.00 |
| Mayno | 20.00 |
| Paradise | 20.00 |
| Monticello | 20.00 |
| Bancroft | 20.00 |
| Stirling Village | 20.00 |
| Total | \$5,738.50 |

They recommended the following special grants to be paid:

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Monticello and Herschel | \$ 50.00 |
| Hungerford | 50.00 |
| Bancroft | 50.00 |
| Carlton | 25.00 |
| Dunlop | 25.00 |
| Total | \$318.50 |

They also recommended that the above grants be final for the year 1895.

The report was adopted.
A grant of \$25 was made to the Teachers' Institutes of North and South Hastings if the same were not paid before.

Moved by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Dalton, that the Clerk of the Peace be requested to ask the Ontario Government to have the Ontario Statutes forwarded to him for distribution to the Clerks of the minor municipalities as heretofore, free of charge.—Carried.

The Council adjourned till the second Tuesday in June at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Thos. Hanley, of Belleville, has been commissioned to prepare plans and specifications for the restoration of the Presbyterian church at Madoc, which was recently destroyed by fire.

The Y.M.C.A. Convention which was held at Belleville last week was largely attended by representatives from all parts of Ontario and Quebec. It was a great success in every way; many able addresses were delivered, and will no doubt awaken greater interest in the work carried on by this organization.

The Patrons demand, among other things, the reduction of the cost of the Mounted Police to \$200,000 a year, the abolition of the bars in the Ottawa Parliament buildings, withdrawal of the grant for the maintenance of Rideau hall and closing up of the Canadian Senate. These are all sound planks and are of the kind that the people of Canada are just now clamoring for.

From all over the province come reports of demands for a reduction of the number of licenses and curtailment in the hours allowed for the sale of liquor. The decision of the Supreme Court has evidently had the effect of turning temperance people from the futile attempt to secure total prohibition and of centering their attention on efforts to restrict an evil they can see they are powerless to abolish at present.

A general reduction is being made among the employees along the line of the Grand Trunk. No general rule for laying off men has been adopted, but wherever an employee could be spared, heads of departments have been instructed to dispense with his services. As a result, quite a number of men all along the whole length of the line have been discharged. "Traffic has been very poor," said one of the officials, "and the reduction became a necessity. It is altogether likely, however, when things improve, the men laid off now will be taken back again."

For Instance.

If you are buying a suit of clothes or a nice overcoat, surely you want a nice fit. The Oak Hall lay claim to having the best made-up, made-up clothes in Belleville. We have the control of all clothing made up by the best manufacturers and guarantee you fit and perfect finish, even on your lowest priced goods. Make a test of it.

A Patron Manifesto.

A DEFINITION OF THE POLICY OUTLINED IN THE PLATFORM OF THE ORDER.

At the late meeting of the Grand Board in Toronto the following was prepared for publication in the press of Canada as an outline of the demands made by Patrons in connection with Dominion affairs:

No patron or stockholder of any railway or other corporation asking for or obtaining any enrolment or aid from the Government shall be eligible for election to the House of Commons; and if such conditions shall occur in the case of a member elected, his seat shall be declared vacant.

It shall be declared a breach of the Independence of Parliament Act for any member of the House of Commons to accept fees or emoluments other than his yearly salary or sessional indemnity for any services performed for or on behalf of the Government.

No member of the House of Commons shall receive a free pass from any railway or steamship company; and the seat of any member receiving a free pass shall on proof thereof be immediately declared vacant, and the person so offending shall be disqualified for membership in the House of Commons or for any position in the gift of the Government for a space of five years.

The Government House at Ottawa shall be abolished, and the bar-room in connection with the House of Commons and Senate Chamber shall also be abolished.

The system of superannuation, gratuities and pensions, except for military service, shall be abolished.

The Mounted Police of the Northwest Territories shall be abolished, except in unorganized districts; in which case the expenditure shall not exceed \$200,000.

The Finance and Public Property Committee shall be abolished, and the expenditure on the militia force in the Dominion in times of peace shall be limited to \$800,000.

The granting of subsidies and bonuses to railroad and steamship companies and other corporations shall be abolished.

The number of civil servants at Ottawa and their salaries shall be reduced. The High Commissioner in Great Britain shall receive a stated salary without any additions for assistance or perquisites.

The number of Cabinet Ministers shall be reduced, and the Canadian Senate shall be abolished.

Luxuries shall be taxed to the fullest revenue producing extent, and the following shall be free into Canada: Cattle, hogs, sheep, woolens; workmen's tools, farm implements, fence wire, binder twine, coal oil, iron and corn.

Signed on behalf of the Grand Board, C. A. MALLORY, Grand Pres., C. A. WELCH, Grand Sec'y.

The Premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, spent Saturday and Sunday in Belleville.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen propose to spend some time in Toronto this year. Their Excellencies will be heartily welcomed.

A serious outbreak of diphtheria has been reported to the Provincial Board of Health from the northern part of the counties of Hastings and Renfrew.

It is claimed there is plenty of gold in a nine mile stretch from Kaladar station. The property belongs to Messrs. Deroche, Burrows and several others. Three tons of the gold ore arrived at Kingston recently to be tested at the mining laboratory, and the result of the work will be reported in a few days.

Two bye-elections for the Ontario Legislature took place on Monday last, Kingston and West Algonia. In the former Hon. Mr. Hart was elected by a majority of 432 over his opponent, Dr. Smythe, who had a majority of one at the general election. In West Algonia Mr. Combee, the Liberal candidate, was returned with a majority of over 200 so far as heard from. The remaining districts are likely to increase the majority.

A terrible steamship disaster has occurred off the east coast of England on Wednesday last, the steamship "Elbe," of the North German line having been sunk by a collision with another vessel, and 890 lives lost. She had just sailed from the port of Bremen for New York, and had 240 passengers and 160 of a crew, all of whom are said to be lost except one boat load of twenty persons.

Madoc Junction Items.
From Our Own Correspondent.

The heavy fall of snow on Saturday blocked the road so there was no service here on Sunday. The roads were opened on Monday.

Mr. Henry July is very ill. Mr. Wm. French is getting material ready to build a kitchen.

The people of this appointment have decided to hold a week of prayer soon.

The hop house owned by Mr. G. W. Palmer, at Cobeyville, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night of last week. It contained over three tons of hops besides machinery. The loss is estimated at \$1,500, and there was an insurance of \$900.

Little Boys' Velvet Suits.

Do you want the proper gentled suit for your little boy? The Oak Hall, Belleville, have the right thing. For \$5 we will sell you a beautiful velvet suit, very neatly made and perfect fitting. Just buy your boy one of these little suits and see if you ever had a suit that looked so well on him.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN THIRTY MINUTES.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath and Smothering Cough. One dose convinces. Sold by R. Parker.

WE OFFER SHOEPACKS, ARCTIC SOCKS

and MOCCASINS to close out, at

VERY LOW PRICES.

Come quick while we have YOUR SIZE.

W. S. MARTIN & CO.

All notes and accounts PAST DUE, must be settled at once.

W. S. MARTIN & CO.

THROUGH EUROPE.

The reading of romances is forbidden by the Koran; hence popular tales are never put in writing among Mohammedans, but are passed from one story teller to another.

One of the three dozen shirts possessed by Napoleon at St. Helena, and divided at his death among his companions, has been sold by auction for one hundred and fifty francs.

Every passenger landed in a French port from a steam vessel coming from a European port, by a decree just issued, is to pay a tax of fifty centimes (five cents) from any other part of the world he pays a franc.

Brussels has a new executioner. He was a waiter in a saloon, and was dined by his companions into betting that he would try for the place. He won the bet and the place, which carries with it a salary of some twelve hundred francs a year.

Coughing.

For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. It is palatable, easy on the most delicate stomach and effective.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes Any Condition of Wasting.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free. Scott & Borne, Belleville. All Druggists, 50c. & \$1.

STOP WEARING A TRUSS

By a new device recently patented in U.S. and Canada by **CHAS. CLUTE**

ESTABLISHED 1871

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS

WITH NO INCONVENIENCE

CHEAP BY MAIL
Your name to us means comfort to you. A Post Card will do it.

CHAS. CLUTE
104 KING ST. WEST
TORONTO - CANADA

AttentionMen!

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

We are making extensive alterations in our Men's Furnishing and Tailoring Department.

MR. J. H. MILLS so long and favorably known in Belleville and vicinity, will take charge of our Cutting Department.

This department has been brought down to the Main Floor immediately in rear of the Cloths and Tweeds.

We carry one of the finest ranges of Suits, Trousers and Mens' Furnishings

of all kinds to be found in Canada.

As we import these goods direct we guarantee our prices to be consistent with quality.

One whole store devoted to this department.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

TO JANUARY 1st, 1896, \$1.00.

BELLEVILLE.

GREAT CLEARING

Remnant Sale

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,

Bargains in all Departments.

Big Reductions in Union and Wool Carpets.

Big Reductions in Tapestry and Brussels Carpets.

Big Reductions in Grey and White Blankets.

Big Reductions in Comforters and Pillows.

Big Reductions in Ladies' and Gents' Fur Coats.

Big Reductions in Flannel and Flannelettes.

Big Reductions in Ladies' and Misses' Underwear.

Big Reductions in Men's and Boys' Underwear.

This Sale will last during this month only, and great Bargains will be given.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON,
Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.
Belleville, Jan., '95.

SALT!

All experiments have proven that there is no SALT equal to Eureka. It is

"The Salt of the Earth"

and should be used by all progressive Cheese and Butter-makers. We want you to make a trial, feeling sure the experiment will astonish you. Consequently we offer a sample lot at 20c. per sack, below regular prices.

J. C. HANLEY & CO.,
GROCERS, FEED & SEED MERCHANTS,
BELLEVILLE - ONT.

Stirling Tin Shop

H. & J. WARREN.

Cheese Vats, Milk Cans, FACTORY FURNISHINGS, -TINWARE, STOVES, -

Shelf Hardware,

-Fence Wire, Nails, Shovels, SPADES, FORKS, HOES,

Rakes, Paints, Oils, White Lead, Mixed Paint, Glass, Putty, Coal Oil and Machine Oil.

EAVENTROUGHING, ROOFING,
Steam Fitting and General Jobbing done on shortest notice, and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. & J. WARREN.

LUMBER WANTED.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Corporation of the Village of Stirling up to the 1st day of February at 10 o'clock A.M. on or before the 1st day of May next, for the building of a new bridge over the Ottawa River, at the place where the bridge now crosses the river, and one car of Pine or Hemlock Plank, 2 x 10, 10 feet long.

JOHN R. BLACK, Village Clerk.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO JANUARY 1st, 1896, \$1.00.

BELLEVILLE.

IRVING!

The Leader and Lance Tooth

Cross Cut Saws always in stock. Every saw is guaranteed, also price.

A full line of AXES, Hand and Machine Made.

I have the best 65c. A X E ever brought to Stirling.

Sleigh Bells, Gong Bells, Horse Combs, Brushes and Girths.

A Gross of WHIPS at 25c. each. Door Mats & Mirrors.

THE CELEBRATED Common Sense MEAT CUTTER. A full line of STOVES and TINWARE. Plenty of PINE and CEDAR SHINGLES.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

WHYTE'S FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP, CAMPELLFORD.

Having rented the above shop, I am in a position to do all kinds of work on

MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING, GEARING, HANGERS, ETC.

Patterns not on hand made to order.

The celebrated WHYTE PLOW manufactured and Plow Points and Soles of any other kind in general use.

Cresting and Castings of all kinds. Special attention given to Repairing.

ADAM GRAHAM.

FOR SALE.

HAY AT THE ASHLEY BARN, CHURCH St., good quality. Also, some fine Pigs from three to four months old. Apply to E. W. BROOKS.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S PAPER.

A New Journal for the Youth of Canada.

Young people will read: the only question is, What are they to read? Their peculiar wants are not fully met by any general newspaper. In the United States several excellent periodicals are prepared for the young people. The *Young People's Paper* (Boston) \$1.75; *Golden Days* (Philadelphia) \$3; and *St. Nicholas* (New York) \$2. They are well written, but they are expensive.

The *Young People's Paper* is a weekly (eight-page) journal just commenced in Kingston, Canada, designed for the period of young people's lives, from childhood to the age of ten and twenty, with a department for each of all. It will contain the cream of all the leading American periodicals of the same class, as well as of the many publications of like nature to be found in England, in addition to a due proportion of original matter. Young people like stories, and these will be in abundance. Among the miscellaneous contents of the paper may be mentioned accounts of travel, adventure and discovery, explanations of wonderful inventions, instances of remarkable intelligence in animals, anecdotes, etc. Parents may rest assured that the moral tone of the paper will be the very highest.

Price, 6c. a year; trial trip for two months, 10 cents. The best way to remit is by postal order at a cost of two cents. Your small silver is carried safely enough if wrapped in soft paper. Address T. J. Shanks, 60 Hudson St., Kingston, Ont.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Certain in its effects and never blisters. Read proofs below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
BOSTON, U.S.A., Jan. 15, 1894.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL, Sir:—I have used your Spavin Cure for a long time, and I have found it to be the best remedy for Spavin I have ever used. I have used it for a long time, and I have found it to be the best remedy for Spavin I have ever used.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
BOSTON, U.S.A., Dec. 15, 1893.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL, Sir:—I have used your Spavin Cure for a long time, and I have found it to be the best remedy for Spavin I have ever used. I have used it for a long time, and I have found it to be the best remedy for Spavin I have ever used.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
BOSTON, U.S.A., Dec. 15, 1893.

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
BOSTON, U.S.A., Dec. 15, 1893.

UNDER A CLOUD.

A THRILLING TALE OF HUMAN LIFE.

CHAPTER XVII.

IN CROSS DARKNESS.

The staircase was very gloomy and quiet as Guest ascended, and he paused on the landing on finding Stratton's outer door shut, and after a few moments' hesitation, turned off to the left, meaning to have a few words with Bretton about their friend's state.

This door was also shut, and he turned back, but feeling that, perhaps, after all Bretton might be in, he knocked; waited; knocked again and stood listening.

"Oh! somewhere again picking flowers," muttered Guest. "Men begin by picking them as children, and some end their lives gathering the sweet, innocent looking things."

He, however, gave one more double knock before turning away and going back to Stratton's door.

Here he knocked gently, but there was no reply. He knocked again, feeling a sensation of nervousness come over him as he thought of the words of the porter's wife; and, as there was no reply, he could not help a little self-congratulation at there being no admission.

But he frowned at his weakness directly.

"Aha! I! I! I!" he muttered. "This is nothing like acting the friend."

He knocked again, and, as there was still silence, he lifted the cover of the letter slit and placed his lips to the place.

"Here, Malcolm, old fellow, open this door," he cried. "I'm sure you are there."

A faint rustling sound within told him he was right, and directly after the door was opened.

"Yes, Percy?" said the hollow faced, haggard man, staring at him, and giving way unwilling as forcing himself to act, Guest stepped forward and entered the room.

He repeated the moment he was inside, for the room looked dreary and gloomy through the window blind being drawn down, and there was a singular wild, strained look in Stratton's eyes, which never left him for a moment, suggestive of the truth of Mrs. Brade's words.

Stratton had hurriedly closed the outer door upon his friend's entrance, and he had left the inner window; and now stood holding it open as if for his visitor to go.

Guest felt ready to obey, but he again mastered his weakness and took a chair, knowing that it was to perform a manly act and save his friend, he must be calm and firm. But in spite of himself, as he took a seat he gave a hasty glance round the room, thick with its loneliness, and the extreme improbability of anyone hearing a cry for help.

"Why have you come back so soon?" said Stratton at last.

"The old reason. Sort of stupid, spunk-like feeling for the man who has helped me. Stratton made a hasty gesture.

"Didn't like to stop away long after your being so upset last night."

Stratton shuddered, and his friend watched him curiously again.

"I'm much better now."

"Glad of it, for your nerves are terribly unstrung; or you would not have jumped out of your skin at the sound of a rat."

Stratton shuddered.

"I know you can't help it. You are a nervous man, and I am not a madhouse. You are not mad, but I am suffering from a nervous fit. It would be to stay for a time at some doctor's and think it would be the best thing. It would get you away from the dull, gloomy chambers, where you hardly ever see the sun. They are bad enough to me as it is. Once more, which is it to be?"

Guest had been startled enough before by his friend's acts and ways; his conduct now induced all sorts of thoughts in his state. For, as he rose and moved toward the door, as if to go, Stratton started to him and caught him arm.

"Give in," he said haughty. "You are right. A little out of order. Nerves, I suppose. But no doctor. There is no wish. I'll do everything you wish."

"No, no, I cannot. I will not go!"

"Very well, then, I'm not going to see you grow worse before my eyes. I shall do as I please."

"No, no, for Heaven's sake, don't do so mad as to do that. Look here, Guest, I am ill, and weak, and low. I confess it, but I shall be better here. It is as you say, overstrain. If you force me to go somewhere else, I shall be ten times worse. Do anything you advise, only to you in every way, I must stay here. The institution, you know."

"Leave of absence for a sick man. My work will do me no harm. I should more and be miserable away."

"Not on the Swiss Alps."

"Tell you I will not go," said Stratton fiercely.

"Very well, I'll be satisfied with what you have promised. So just draw up that blind and open the window wide."

Stratton hesitated.

"At once, man. Your promise. The air of Benches' Inn is not particularly good, but it is better than the public house of stuffiness and gas. Why, Mal, old lad, I can smell the methylated spirits in your very breath. You preserve your specimens quite plainly."

A faint ring of white showed round Stratton's eyes; but Guest did not notice it, for his heart was torn as he made for the window and let in the light and air.

"That's better. Now go to your bedroom, and make yourself look more like the Malcolm Stratton I know. I'll be off now. I shall be back at a quarter to seven, and then we'll go out and have a bit of dinner together."

"No, I could not go," said Stratton fiercely.

"What! I'm coming, I say, at a quarter to seven, and then we're going out to dine."

"Very well," said Stratton meekly, and his friend left the chambers.

"Only touched a chair," said Guest, as he went across the inn, put his head in at the lodge, and nodded pleasantly to Mrs. Brade, for she was engaged with someone else.

"Better, Mrs. Brade—nothing to mind. He'll soon be all right," he continued to himself. "Poor old chap. Only wants a strong will over him. Wish mine were pluck; but he did not see how nervous I was; and, take it altogether, I did not do it."

When the morning was passing his room and talking hurriedly to himself.

"It is horrible," he muttered; "too much for a man to bear. Do I look so wild?"

He stopped in front of an old Venetian mirror, and scanned his haggard countenance with a shudder, to resume his walk up and down the room.

"They could do it," he said freely. "I could not help myself. My conduct would be sufficient proof. A visit from a couple of doctors and no matter what I said, I don't believe I was taken away. Medical supervision! I shall be a better laugh. I'm imprisoned till such time as they please to set me free. Well, it would be pleasant to be able to throw responsibilities upon someone else if one could only make it so. But that would be too terrible. I must give up everything and trust to Guest."

He looked sharply round the room again, and stood listening, for he fancied that he heard a sound, and, stepping softly to

the panel door on the right of the fireplace, he placed his ear to the woodwork, and stood listening for some moments.

But he was evidently disappointed. He seemed to be trying to make out whether anyone was in Bretton's room; but he was listening at the end of a passage turned into a closet like his own, and he knew that if the door at the other end were closed it was in vain.

Stratton sat at last with a quick gesture indicating his discontent, and stood hesitating for a few minutes, when he again started and looked wildly toward the fireplace, for he was convinced that he heard sounds in the next chamber.

They ceased, though, directly, and might have come from above, but he could not go back to the panel on the right, listened, and came away dissatisfied still.

"I must know," he said with a heavy sigh; and, taking a bunch of keys from his pocket, he stood looking at which looked black and rusty, a good-sized key, from among those which had been worn smooth and remained bright.

"This door, he stood hesitating; and, looking straight before him, he slowly backed till checked by a book-case standing against the wall, when with an angry gesture that would have startled by the sight of his own ghastly face in the old mirror, he walked straight to the door on the left of the fireplace.

Again he paused for a few moments, and then, with the sweat standing in great beads upon his brow, and the hair at his temples wet and clinging, he slowly and without a sound inserted the key, turned it in the well oiled lock, and drew open the door, which came toward him with a faint creak.

He stood there peering into the darkness of the narrow, passage-like place, listening, and then came away to the other side of the room, thrust off the book, and went to the window which he closed again, and drew down the blind before going back to the door of the open closet, and then, to stand listening at the panel in the darkness for some minutes, before he came out again, acting now with decision, as he went to the door of exit from the room, and slipped the bolt.

Drawing a deep breath, he now hurried across to a little cabinet, from which he drew a bright steel implement, and then, with his brow rugged and his face looking old and worn, he was hurrying across back to the door of the open closet, when he caught his unshod foot in a thick Eastern rug stumbled forward, and only saved himself from a heavy fall by throwing himself into the room, and then, with a gasp, he rose, held his left wrist as if it were sprained, and then stooped to pick up the steel he had dropped on the carpet.

The change which had come over the man was terrible as he stopped there, fixed of eye, fascinated as it were, and unable to move, glancing at a place on the carpet laid bare by the rug being kicked over, and a minute more had elapsed before he could tear himself away and draw himself up to the back of his hand across his eyes, as if he shut out some horrible vision.

The sigh he heaved was hoarse and strange as he dropped his hand again, and once more drew the rug back into its former position.

That done his mental strength seemed to return, and seizing the steel tool, he listened for a moment, and then hurried into the dark passage-like closet.

At that moment there was a sharp double knock at the outer door, and, active now as a cat, Stratton sprang into the room, listening to faintly heard, descending steps.

Then opening the inner door again, he saw the shadow of a figure in the passage, satisfied of the cause of the interruption, he closed and bolted the inner door again, and once more crossed to the closet and entered.

Then, from out of the darkness, came sound after sound as if someone was busy at work. Now it was the creaking of a hinge, the faint rustling of a lid, and capping too soon from a person's hand, and after that, for quite an hour, the rasping and cracking of wood, till Stratton came out, bathed with perspiration, and looking more ghastly than ever.

This time he stood viewing the great drops from his dripping brow before taking a flask from a shelf, unscrewing the top, and drinking deeply.

He listened again, and once more drawing a deep breath he hurried back into the darkness of the closet, where the creaking noise was repeated, and followed twice by a deep, booming sound, after which there was a long, continued muffled gurgling, as if of water flowing, and a peculiar odor filled the room.

This was repeated; and at last Stratton reappeared from the place, staggered to the window, which he opened a little way by passing his hands under the blind, and held his face there to breathe the fresh air, but he was turned away by his writing table. Here he struck a match, lit a taper, and, taking it up, moved toward the closet door, where he dream, but stopped short, blew out the light, and plunged into the darkness once again.

TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE MAN OF MODERATE MEANS.

Some Views on the Relative Usefulness of a Pair of Shears and a Bottle of Ink.

"The value of a sharp pair of shears has long been commonly recognized," said the man of moderate means, "that I don't think the ink bottle has ever been used to receive the recognition to which its usefulness entitles it. Indeed, if I were called upon to choose between them I should unhesitatingly prefer the ink bottle."

"Valuable as the shears undoubtedly are, they are after all but limited, while the ink bottle is of infinite use. You can trim off a frayed shirt front or a pair of cuffs or a collar with a pair of shears, but you can never do with them anything more."

"When the covering is worn off a button of what use are they? You get out the ink bottle and ink the button mould. Has a button-hole grown white with wear? Ink. Suppose you find when you get your black diagonal out in the fall that the patient mood, which never takes a vacation, has bored a hole in it in some conspicuous place. Are the shears useful here, or do you get out the ink bottle again and saturate the hole with ink? If white threads show in a frayed edge, the ink, how useful! And what but ink, can restore color to the pale seam or make a binding turned white black again?"

"No, sir, I could have but one, then give me the ink bottle."

London fire engines often have to stop on their way to a fire to take up a truck, or a fire engine, who is alone allowed to have the key to a fireplug.

THE PETS OF ROYALTY.

THEY ARE CAREFULLY LOOKED AFTER IN THE ROYAL STABLES.

The Dogs and the Donkeys of the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales—Her Majesty Never Forgets a Name—An Old Pet—A Magnificent Buffalo—The Princess of Wales Gives the School Children a Bazaar.

The recent exhibition in silver plates by Mr. E. Jessop at the Burlington Gallery cannot fail to meet with the appreciation it deserves, says a writer in Myra's Journal. The subjects in themselves are so interesting in their relations to the private life of our beloved Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales that every one who can

will be sure to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the clever artist who has so dexterously portrayed the pet animals of the royal family. Mr. Jessop's request for permission to sketch the pets was met with extreme graciousness, and every facility possible was granted to enable him to carry out and complete his interesting work, of which we reproduce some specimens.

"At the Prince Consort's Show Farm" represents a loose box in which stands a magnificent charger and Ninette, a beautiful tiny white donkey. The charger stands seventeen hands high, the tallest horse in the royal stables. He was formerly in the possession of the Emperor Frederick of Germany, and was presented by him to Prince Christian, who rode him for four years. Ninette, his little companion, was purchased at Grass by Her Majesty the Queen, and is now being trained for her little grandchild, Princess Victoria of

the Prince's own four stallions are in the stable twenty feet square, with dark chocolate-colored iron work, the pillars between the stalls having silver-plated caps, and the walls being covered with gilded white and green tiles. The ponies' names are in gold letters on blue-and-white tablets. This stable is sacred to its four inmates—Bennet, Huffy, Beau, and Belle. The pet of the Prince is Huffy, who has also the honor to be included in the four-in-hand team. He is a light bay, eighteen years old, standing thirteen hands. When harnessed to the "blue-car," and driven by his royal mistress, he trots gayly through the village, where cottagers stand to cheer the royal party. The Princess often stops when the children are coming out of school, and picks up as many of these little ones as she can pack in the carriage, drives them to their homes, and parts from them with a smile, saying, "Now you can say you have had a drive with the Princess."

The exhibition, including many more equally interesting pictures which space

precludes me from enumerating, consists of something like seventy drawings, which have taken between three or four years to complete. The process of silver-point drawing is very trying to the eye-sight as well as to the hand, many pictures being done under a strong magnifying glass.

CONCERNING SMILAX.

A Florist's Expert Hints on the Treatment of the Creeper.

"Smilax," said the florist, "is just as fashionable for decorating purposes now as it was ten years ago. It is one of the few small-leaved creepers that we have, and while it never attains the luxuriance with which it does in the tropics, it has plenty of appearance that makes it so valuable and useful."

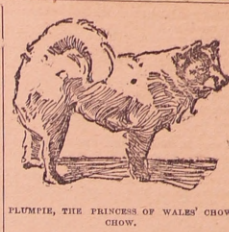
"A peculiar thing about smilax is that notwithstanding its hardness and free growth it will not grow at all under glass. It will die in a draught. In a word, when you try to grow smilax you must try to reproduce the natural conditions under which it grows as nearly as possible, and warmth, moisture and plenty of quiet air. One of the best places for your box of smilax is at the side of a sunny window. Smilax will grow either from seeds or bulbs, but I guess you will find the best result, and the very best, in growing it from speedier results from bulbs. As soon as the sprouts appear, start a network of threads to the box and carry the threads wherever you want the plant to go—around the window, across the window, or festooned among the pictures. Don't give the roots any water to speak of until the leaves appear, and then, as you go to say you can hardly give them too much water."

"Another mistake that most people make in growing smilax is in not giving the plant shade, but very much to the contrary. That's the end of one life but not of the plant's life. Then the leaves begin to turn water, but very soon, when the foliage is dead, take up the bulbs, pack them away where it is dry and cool for a couple of months or so, and then they'll be ready to start again to begin raising another family foliage."

GINA, THE QUEEN'S SPITZ.

kept at Windsor. It is a good deal larger than our English donkeys, also much more fleet and enduring, and has a beautiful white coat, large brown eyes, and abnormally long ears. It is the property of the royal stables, especially those of the Queen, and about with all kinds of donkeys, and each of them lives in company with a horse. Though they are totally disproportionate in size, the affection they bear for one another is quite astonishing.

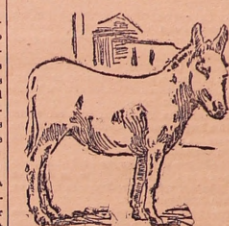
The names of the Queen's pet dogs are Marco, a dark spitz; Roy, a collie, and Spot, a white fox terrier. Marco, who considers himself chief favorite, is an English pointer, and is a very fine specimen of the breed. He is a Pomeranian in shape, though much smaller, and with a quantity of soft hair. His coat shades from a dark cream color to fox red. These lively little creatures, of whom about twenty are to be seen running about the royal domains, are extremely rare, and correspondingly valuable.



PLUMPTRE, THE PRINCESS OF WALES' CROW CHOW.

these difficulties as best he could. Doubtless success was his, for his picture portrays a most perfect horse. Jack and Rough are two curiously named long-haired pets of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which live at the Sandringham stables. They have black bodies, huge gray heads, with a touch of tan, and enormous tails. Their parents were bought at a bazaar.

Plumptre, a handsome Chinese dog, the constant companion of Her Royal Highness, accompanying her in all her travels. She is a rough-shod dog, and has three descendants, called Buzz, Buzz, and Foxy. They have all coats of a rich light red, and are of a rare species, their striking peculiarity being that they have red noses instead of the usual black.



JESSIE, THE QUEEN'S MARE.

Jessie, the Queen's mare, is a beautiful white horse, and is the favorite of the Queen. She is a thoroughbred, and is the only one of her kind in the royal stables. She is a very fine specimen of the breed, and is the property of the royal stables.

HERMIE, THE PRINCESS'S DONKEY.

Hermie, the Princess's donkey, is a small, white donkey, and is the favorite of the Princess. He is a very fine specimen of the breed, and is the property of the royal stables.

JACK, THE BISON AT SANDRINGHAM.

Connaught. Ninette's back is flecked with grey; she is very fond of a romp with her big friend the charger; in fact, they are quite inseparable.

The picture of Jessie, the Queen's own riding mare, is full of interest. The beautiful animal is 27 years old, and her coat is like rich black plush, with only a speck of white on her back and a white cross on her forehead. Jessie's days for carrying her royal mistress have long been over, but when the Queen is at Windsor Jessie is trotted out to be viewed each day in order to see how she is looking, for Her Majesty never forgets a name or an old pet.

The Egyptian donkey Tewfik came from Cairo, and was presented to the Queen by Lord Wolseley. It arrived shaved excepting to the custom of its country into the most curious shapes and patterns, mostly Arabesques, till the animal resembled a peripatetic piece of embossed leather or carved marble, the effect being truly ludicrous. In one picture by the artist the donkey appears in its natural state as it is

precludes me from enumerating, consists of something like seventy drawings, which have taken between three or four years to complete. The process of silver-point drawing is very trying to the eye-sight as well as to the hand, many pictures being done under a strong magnifying glass.

CONCERNING SMILAX.

A Florist's Expert Hints on the Treatment of the Creeper.

"Smilax," said the florist, "is just as fashionable for decorating purposes now as it was ten years ago. It is one of the few small-leaved creepers that we have, and while it never attains the luxuriance with which it does in the tropics, it has plenty of appearance that makes it so valuable and useful."

"A peculiar thing about smilax is that notwithstanding its hardness and free growth it will not grow at all under glass. It will die in a draught. In a word, when you try to grow smilax you must try to reproduce the natural conditions under which it grows as nearly as possible, and warmth, moisture and plenty of quiet air. One of the best places for your box of smilax is at the side of a sunny window. Smilax will grow either from seeds or bulbs, but I guess you will find the best result, and the very best, in growing it from speedier results from bulbs. As soon as the sprouts appear, start a network of threads to the box and carry the threads wherever you want the plant to go—around the window, across the window, or festooned among the pictures. Don't give the roots any water to speak of until the leaves appear, and then, as you go to say you can hardly give them too much water."

"Another mistake that most people make in growing smilax is in not giving the plant shade, but very much to the contrary. That's the end of one life but not of the plant's life. Then the leaves begin to turn water, but very soon, when the foliage is dead, take up the bulbs, pack them away where it is dry and cool for a couple of months or so, and then they'll be ready to start again to begin raising another family foliage."

GINA, THE QUEEN'S SPITZ.

kept at Windsor. It is a good deal larger than our English donkeys, also much more fleet and enduring, and has a beautiful white coat, large brown eyes, and abnormally long ears. It is the property of the royal stables, especially those of the Queen, and about with all kinds of donkeys, and each of them lives in company with a horse. Though they are totally disproportionate in size, the affection they bear for one another is quite astonishing.

British and Foreign.

A man in London cut his throat the other day because a Salvation Army band playing outside his house would not stop.

Drawings executed in London were recently successfully transmitted by telegraph to Paris by means of the Gray telegraph.

Argon is the name which has been given to the new element in the atmosphere discovered by Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay.

A sum of £2,500 has been given to the Royal College of Physicians by Dr. H. Wheeler to establish a prize for essays on the prevention of consumption.

Peter's pence in France used to be three million francs a year. In 1893 the sum contributed was 1,800,000 francs, and last year it was less than a million.

Three thousand vessels have used the Manchester Ship Canal in the first year after its opening. Of these 501 were foreign vessels bound to Manchester direct.

To stop brigandage on the line of the Austrian railway, in the region of the river Amoo, the Russian Government is about to establish there a permanent colony of Cossacks.

Reports of the favorable results of the anti-tubercular contest continue to come in. In Trieste the death rate in cases of diptheria has fallen from 50 to 18 per cent; in Bologna from 50 to 16 per cent.

Over 20,000 persons have been set free from Russian prisons have been set free since the proclamation of the new Czar's proclamation of last November, and many more will be dealt with as soon as their cases can be examined.

A new set of postage stamps has been issued by the Chinese Customs Post Office to commemorate the sixtieth birthday of the Emperor. The stamps are of various denominations in place of the former three, and all bear the customs water mark on the paper.

Four Englishmen at least are serving in the Malagasy army, two of them former militia officers. Col. Sherrington, the commander in chief of the Hova forces, failed to pass the examination for a commission in the British army, went to South Africa and with his rank fighting in the Cape mounted

Herr Helmer a Viennese sculptor, is attempting order in the decoration of the new Austrian parliament building. One of his monuments represent a young girl offering gifts to those left behind. She stands in a resplendent gateway, with a sword floating about her, and a landscape with a field of lilies in bloom in the background.

In some of the towns of Austria, in Austria, the authorities have ordered a jury list for this year the names of all persons who know only Italian, and not Slavonic. This effects a large proportion of the lower population, which is largely of the Slavonian living chiefly in the country districts.

Kaiser Wilhelm sent to the officers of the 88th regiment, the regiment of which he is honorary Colonel, four cigars and five francs as a present. They are gaudy on tripod claws resting on a marble base, with the initials "W. I. R." and the imperial crown on one side, and "A. Kaiser August, 1894," the date of his visit, on the other.

Mr. Charles Villiers, the father of the House of Commons, recently celebrated his 83rd birthday; he entered Parliament in 1835, and has represented Wolverhampton without a break for sixty years. He was one of the leaders in the fight for the repeal of the Corn laws. His brother, the Earl of Clarendon, who was Foreign Secretary during the Crimean war and in Mr. Gladstone's first administration.

A Scotch woman, a missionary in Morocco while travelling with friends, fell from the back, in attempting to ford a river near the city of Morocco, was carried away by the current. Some Moors drew her out of the river, carried her off to a distance and hid her, refusing to give her up until they had received a ransom of forty dollars. By the time her friends recovered her she was dead.

Physical deterioration has been increasing steadily in the British army in the last twenty years. In 1875 there were only 65 soldiers in a company under five feet high; a thousand years there were 127. The 66 in a thousand measuring less than 37 inches round the chest grew to 685. The proportion of men under 20 years of age was increased from 97 in a thousand to 170, while that of men over 30 has decreased from 340 to 28 in a thousand.

In ten years the English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has received 109,000 little children from the inhumanity of their parents. Of these, 25,437 were victims of violence, 82,887 were neglected, and 10,676 were abandoned. 12,063 were compelled to beg; 4,460 young girls were rescued from a life of vice, and 3,205 children were taken from their parents, where they were employed in dangerous performances or as prostitutes.

For the Madagascar expedition France is constructing as fast as possible a flotilla of light draught gunboats and barges. Eight of the gunboats draw only sixteen inches of water and are 35 feet long, 17 feet beam. Four others are somewhat larger, with a draught of 24 inches. Engines and boilers are on deck and can be raised and lowered by cranes. Each gunboat is armed with two 11-inch rapid-fire guns, protected by armor plating.

A highwayman on a bicycle came upon a young lady who was watching the sunset on the Cornice road, near Mentone, lately, and, as she was looking at the sun, he seized her by the neck and walked off from the bicycle to light a cigarette, whereupon the lady grew so angry that she ran down the road to light a cigarette. From there a telegram was sent to Vintimille, and the robber was taken into custody. The highwayman was sent to the other side and the girl was released.

Shipping in the United Kingdom during 1894 showed an increase of nearly 200,000 tons over 1893. Although it does not attain the average of the years preceding, steamers were built aggregating 306,219 tons, and sailing vessels 100,000 tons. The proportion of steamers to sailing vessels which is steadily increasing every year is now 90.18 per cent. The sailing vessels, which were built with a total of 971,618 horse power. The marked feature of construction was the effort to obtain enormous capacity for carrying cargo, and the result was that the engines are unable to hold a fully laden ship up to a gale.

JAS. MILNE & SON.

STOCK TAKING SALE.

Big Bargains up to Feb. 1.

Everybody is looking for something for nothing, and they may expect to get it just as much as they are likely to give it.

Now we do not profess to give you anything for nothing, but we will say that from now until Feb. 1st we will give some great bargains.

1 yd. wide Cotton 4c. per yd.

All Wool Tweed 25c. yd., worth 50c.

20c. Grey Flannel for 15c., other prices in proportion.

Fancy Striped Cottonade, regular 30c. for 25c.

All 15c. Prints now 11c.

25 per cent. off Shawls.

10 per cent off all Underwear. (Spot Cash.)

Men's Overcoats. The best make. Prices away down. Now is your time to buy a well made garment and at a very low price.

You will find the same bargains among our Boots and Shoes.

We aim to lead with Teas.

We guarantee our 25c. Tea.

Come during the course of a week.

The prices we quote are for Cash.

Dried Apples wanted, \$1.00 per bushel.

JAS MILNE & SON.

TO CLEAR OUT OUR STOCK OF

VASE LAMPS,

we will sell them AT COST. They are all the newest styles.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Patent Medicines,

PURE DRUGS,

DYES AND DYE STUFFS,

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

PARKER'S DRUG STORE.

CLIMAX CATARRH CURE

will cure Catarrh or Cold in the Head, throat or any part of the system. It is a sure cure. For sale at PARKER'S DRUG STORE, Stirling Ont.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

To DEC. 31, 1895, for 90c.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by R. Parker, Druggist.

Further despatches received from Kuchan show that the earthquake there on January 17 did more damage and caused greater loss of life than at first reported. The early reports of the disaster announced that about 1,000 persons had been killed, but it is now reported that 2,000 were killed, and that 200 buildings which withstood the previous earthquake of the town have been wrecked. The town is now said to be completely in ruins.

How To Make Money.

Buy when every one wants to sell. Berkishaw & Co., Trenton, have twenty boys' overcoats left in stock we want to sell. Your boy can have one of these coats for \$1.99. But these are worth \$4.00 and \$5.00. But this is our January clearing sale of old lines. Same in boys' clothing. You do well to attend this January sale. BERKISHAW & CO., Trenton.

PARKER BROTHERS, BANKERS, STIRLING, ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.

Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain. Money to loan on Mortgages at low interest. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

P. H. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers—Three insertions and under, 10c. per line; over three lines, 75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows: GOING WEST. GOING EAST. Mail, 8:24 a.m. Mixed, 10:30 a.m. Mixed, 4:45 p.m. Mail, 5:39 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1895.

LOCAL MATTERS.

It is announced that J. J. Knowles, jeweller, of this village, has made an assignment to Mr. Jas. Bygott.

Campbellford is to have a second paper, the "Gazette," which will probably make its appearance next week. It will be published by Robert A. Latimer.

Good material and prices right in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, at Mrs. F. W. Watts.

The Van Amburgh Family will give an Entertainment in the Music Hall, under the auspices of Stirling Lodge of A.O.U.W., on the evening of Feb. 6th. The Band will be in attendance. See posters.

The next uniform promotion examinations in the public schools of North Hastings will be held on June 26th, 27th and 28th. The entrance and P. S. Leaving examinations will be held on June 27th, 28th and 29th.

Call and see our elegant stock of new Rings, Bracelets and fancy Pins at Mrs. Watts. Reductions in Christmas toys.

The A.O.U.W. Lodge of Stirling was recently visited by John Milne, Past G. M., who delivered a lecture to a good turn out of the brethren, many from Meira and other parts being present. Four new members were added to the Lodge.

Geo. W. Walker, Dentist, Belleville, visits Stirling 1st and 2nd Tuesday in every month. Rooms in Stirling House.

A meeting of the North Hastings teachers' association was held at Meira on Friday last. The teachers from Stirling school got caught in the storm on their return and did not reach home until about three o'clock on Saturday morning. They report a terrible experience.

The resignation of Lieut.-Col. Samuel Lazier, of the 15th Battalion, Belleville, has been accepted and he has been permitted to retire retaining rank. The order of June 1 dismissing him was cancelled. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Lawrence H. Henderson has been appointed in his place.

If you feel the least inconvenience from reading or sewing at night you should at once consult ANOUS McEwen & Co., Belleville, where your sight properly tested free of charge by a competent Optician, and if necessary suitable glasses given. Delays in this way are very dangerous and costly.

Two medical men of Stirling had an opportunity to show their pluck during the late storm. They were called to see a patient at Wellman's Corners on Sunday morning, and each started with a cutter taking a man along to shovel the drifts. They got as far as Mr. S. Patterson's when they had to leave their rigs and started to walk, and after much difficulty reached their destination early in the afternoon. They did not attempt to return that day but waited till the following day.

The members of the County Council had a serious time returning from the session last week. The storm of Friday night and Saturday so blocked the roads that there was only the Madoc train leaving Belleville; and the members from Stirling and Rawdon, and J. W. Brooks, one of the deputy-reeves for Stirling, came out on the train to the Sidney, having telephoned for a rig to meet them there. They had a terrible experience getting from the Junction, it taking them some four or five hours, and they did not reach Stirling until nearly one o'clock Sunday morning, and were nearly perished with the cold.

A WARNING.—The post office department calls attention to a practice prevailing in certain parts of the country of printing upon the envelopes or wrappers enclosing printed matter, a request to have such matter returned to the sender. This request is contrary to the regulations of the post office department, printed matter not being returnable to the sender. Such a request appearing on any wrapper or envelope enclosing printed communications, means that the documents will be promptly forwarded to the dead letter office.

A. Lodge of A.O.U.W. was recently started at Ivanhoe with 20 charter members, with fair promises to reach a large membership.

The storm of Friday night last, followed by the high winds of Saturday and Sunday caused a complete blockade, and it is on record as one of the worst storms that has occurred for several years. On Saturday the mail train was several hours late, and on Monday it could not get farther than Campbellford—the snowfall which preceded it having been thrown from the track there. All the railroads in Canada and the northern States suffered, and the train service has been very irregular. It was not till Tuesday night that the tracks were cleared, and regular train service resumed.

The following officers of Stirling Lodge No. 314, A.O.U.W., were installed by Bro. John Shaw and Wm. Reynolds on Jan. 24th: John Shaw, P. M. W. Wm. Reynolds, M. W. Geo. Whitty, Overseer. T. Milne, Treasurer. Dr. Sprague, Receiver. E. F. Parker, Recorder. Robt. Rollins, Guide. G. M. G. John Rosebush, O. G.

This Lodge has now 55 members and will have 75 or more during the year.

Many have thrilling experiences to relate of the great storm of Friday night last. A number of young people from here went to a social party several miles in the country, and started for home after the storm had commenced. The roads soon became drifted, and the sleigh was upset, throwing the whole of them into the snow, and all the party, which included several ladies, had to wade through the snow about half a mile before they could again venture to ride, and their progress was very slow. They arrived home about four o'clock in the morning, more dead than alive, and do not want to repeat the adventure.

A correspondent of the Intelligence says:—The absolute rottenness of the fishery law is manifested on the Trent River, where within a limit of four miles twenty-one nets are set. The men who have these nets defy any one to stop them. They have their licenses, and who dare assail them? The result is that tons of fish are being packed and shipped and the river must be depopulated. Last year in direct opposition to the law, hundreds of set lines were used on Crow Lake, and maskinonge were caught and killed by the load. It is to be hoped the Fishery Inspector will see that such is not repeated this year.

A RARE TREAT.—A literary and musical entertainment under the auspices of the C.O.P.E. will be held in the Salem Church at Clancy's Corners, on the town line between Rawdon and Seymour, on Friday evening, Feb. 8th. An excellent programme has been arranged for, consisting of addresses, readings, dialogues and music, both instrumental and vocal. There will be an address of welcome by the President, E. C. West; address by Rev. R. T. Couture, of Campbellford, subject, "Success in life," address by W. R. Mather, Esq., of Meira, subject, "The Possibilities of our Dominion;" address by Rev. J. Moore, M. A. of Burnside, subject, "Progress in life." The choir of St. Andrew's, Seymour east, will be in attendance. See posters.

We are in receipt of a copy of a special edition of Copp's Canadian Almanac for 1895, printed for the enterprising corporation of H. H. Warner & Co., Ltd., of London, England, who are now sole proprietors of "Warner's Safe Cure." It is full of valuable information and reflects credit on the publishers as well as on the enterprise of the English Company.

The Delineator for March

Is the great spring number, and in our opinion is the finest issue of this popular magazine that has yet been published. All the department articles are well edited, and the fashions have an increased value, being the first authoritative pronouncement of the Spring modes. There is a very interesting article of "Experiences of Life at a Training School for Nurses," with an introduction by Mrs. Frederic R. Jones, Woman's Missionary of the subject of a "Conversation" between Edith M. Thomas and Dr. Elliott, to which is appended a delightful story by Miss Thomas, Mrs. Carrie M. Dearborn, ex-Principal of the Boston Cooking School, and Mrs. Adams, of the University of Michigan. Mrs. Adams' article is an instructive paper on the subject of the "Hand and Feet." Mrs. Adams' article contains another chapter to her interesting series on "Motherhood and Mothering," and Mrs. Whithorn continues her entertaining and profitable employment in "The Art of Dressing." Mrs. Whithorn's article is a very valuable one, and will find much of value in the hands of the new designers in knitting. Mrs. Whithorn's article is a very valuable one, and will find much of value in the hands of the new designers in knitting. Mrs. Whithorn's article is a very valuable one, and will find much of value in the hands of the new designers in knitting.

CATARRH RELIEVED IN 10 TO 60 MINUTES.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each box of Catarrh Powder, and the Catarrh diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and Delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently. Cures Hay Fever, Headache, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At R. Parker's.

Cheap Clothing.

We are stock-taking at the Oak Hall, Belleville, and as we go through have a lot of old suits, overcoats and ulsters to throw away with only one cent or two of a line left. These old suits and overcoats must be cleared, so you can depend on a bargain when you come.

Complimentary Banquet.

On Monday evening last a complimentary banquet was tendered the Reeve of Stirling, W. S. Martin, Esq., in honor of his being elected Warden of the County. The banquet was given at the Stirling House, and mine host, Geo. Whitty, prepared an excellent spread for the guests. There were over fifty persons present, including nearly all the business and professional men of the village, as well as other friends.

After full justice had been done to the inner man, Morden Bird, Esq., was requested to act as chairman which duty he performed to the satisfaction of all.

The first toast was that of "The Queen," which was responded to most heartily by singing a verse of the National Anthem.

"Our guest, W. S. Martin, Esq., Warden of the County," was the next, and in response Mr. Martin thanked them for the compliment paid him, and for the confidence they had placed in him in the past in electing him to the honorable position of reeve of the municipality for the past six or seven years. He had endeavored to do his duty fearlessly and honestly. In referring to his election as Warden he was pleased to state that when an effort was made to induce Reformers in the County Council to vote against him only two could be induced to do so. Hastings County has this year the best Council that ever met. There was a strong desire for economy, and he believed the Council were trying to do their best along that line. It took a long time to effect reforms, and it was only after years of effort that they were able to get reforms carried. He referred to the debt of the county, and believed that when the debentures which were due in 1901 were paid, a very small amount of debt would remain.

In reference to High Schools, he said there was a feeling abroad that they were getting to be burdensome, and there was talk of an effort being made to do away with some of them. The County Council had appointed a committee to look into the matter and report at the next session. As regards good roads, he believed Hastings county to be in a better position than any other country in the province. The expenditure had been large, but had been reduced, and he believed that this year a still further reduction of \$4,000 would be made. In amalgamating the roads and bridges committees a great saving had been effected. We have now a good superintendent of roads and bridges, as good as can be found anywhere. A reduction of salaries wherever possible. He believed that all officials, except those of a judicial character, should be under the control of the county. In the past he has had the hearty support of the people of the village, and hoped to continue to merit by faithful service their confidence in the future. He felt deeply grateful for their good will, and hoped when he retired from municipal life he would still retain it.

He resumed his seat amidst applause. The next toast was "The Municipal Council of the Village," coupled with the names of F. B. Parker, C. J. Boldrick, J. E. Halliwell, B.A., and G. L. Scott.

Mr. F. B. Parker said it gave him great pleasure to respond to this toast. He complimented Mr. Martin on the ability he had shown as a member of the County Council, and considered the honor of being elected Warden greater than that of being member of Parliament.

Mr. C. J. Boldrick, made a few brief remarks.

Mr. Halliwell thought Mr. Martin's election as Warden was a compliment to the Council of Stirling, and to the whole village.

Mr. Scott was pleased to be here to do honor to the guest of the evening, and hoped to see him some day member of Parliament for this riding.

The next toast was "Our Educational Institutions" coupled with the names of the members of the Board of Education and the teachers in our High and Public Schools.

Mr. Jas. Boldrick and others responded, but as a dense cloud of smoke from a half hundred cigars darkened the room, we were unable to endure it longer and best a retreat.

Numerous other toasts were given and eloquently responded to, and also a number of songs, and the party did not break up till long past the "wee sma' hour ayont the twelve."

Hundreds of Buyers

Visit our January sale and pick up your bargains. Why? Because we never advertise what we cannot do. This month is used by us as a general stock clearing month. Old lines, perished, one left, may have been a fifty cent line, but it must be sold. Hence a number of odd pieces, better for a clearing than at twenty-five cents to make room for new range. You cannot make money easier than to visit our January sale. Try it. BERKISHAW & CO., Trenton.

That Bad Boy.

"How came those holes in your elbow?" said a mother to her only son. "Oh, mother, I had behind the sofa when Joe Goble was saying to Maria that he'd take her even if you had thrown a stick at him, and I didn't know I was there and so I held my tongue and laughed in my sleeve till I burst 'em." That mother should buy clothing for her boy at the Oak Hall, Belleville, there's no burst to them.

1894. FUR SEASON. 1895.

Up to the present date our sales in Furs have been most satisfactory, the result of buying good Furs and selling at the closest figures. We have still on hand a few

No. 1 Men's Coon Coats, and Bulgarian Lamb Coats, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices owing to the advanced season. Also, a few beautiful Astrachan Jackets going at \$23. Robes and all small Furs at same reduction. We expect a few No. 1 Greenland Seal Capes, 30 inch, from the manufacturers in Montreal, at \$1.00. See them if you want to purchase. Come where you can get the best variety and best quality at the least price.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

BARGAINS!

GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

All Winter Goods must be sold out. I am selling all Winter Goods at way down prices, Shawls, Caps, Blankets, Rugs, Shirts and Drawers, Dress Goods, Gloves and Mitts.

I have a lot of remnants in Dress Goods and Flannels, that I am selling less than cost.

\$5 SEAFLETTE FOR \$3.

Dried Apples taken as Cash.

Those owing me for Laundry will please call and settle.

E. F. PARKER.

RUBBERS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

MEN'S LINED RUBBERS, MEN'S OVERSHOES, MEN'S FELT BOOTS, MEN'S SOCKS AND RUBBERS, SHOE-PACKS, something good, WOMEN'S FELT BOOTS, everything to keep the feet warm.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON.

Chatterton Chips.

(From our Correspondent.)

Snowed in.

The worst storm of the season.

Lithgow attended the "Bobby Burns" dinner in Belleville on Friday night, and reports a grand time and large number.

When a young man goes to see his best girl nearly every night, and quite often through the day, it looks as if matters were coming to a head. No presents.

Everybody seemed to be getting up wood last week, but it looks as if they had to wait till holiday now or do a lot of shovelling.

The young men seem to be strongly attracted toward the Oak Hill Lake lately. We think it will be a profitable spring for the preachers. So note it be.

Geo. and Herbert Hamlin, of this neighborhood, are visiting friends and relatives at Warsaw.

Mr. Hough has moved back to his cheese factory again. He intends making the cheese this season himself.

Evening visits are in fashion here at present.

Mr. Weller, of Belleville, is getting out quite a lot of timber and logs in this vicinity. He ships it to Montreal and other places.

Robert Campbell is preparing to build a brick veneer house. He is busy drawing brick and lumber.

The League of Longfellow programme for Friday evening.

Jas. A. Bird, of Pinehurst Farm, met with a painful accident last Saturday, by running a nail through his leg.

As Mr. Connor was bringing Miss Connor down to school the morning after the storm they got into a mud drift and broke down, so that our school was closed for a part of the day.

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